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FRANCE SEVERS DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH AMERICA DUE TO INVASION OF FRENCH COLONIES IN N. AFRICA

SMART AXIS RETREAT IN EL ALAMEIN KEEPS BRITISHERS GUESSING

American Public Labels Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel 'The Fox of the Desert'

ALLIED THRUST TOO DEEP

General Montgomery Meets Difficulty in Maintaining Communications With Rear

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, November 7.—The British reported the retreat of the Axis forces in the Egyptian front as a "great war result." The German military authorities however, are lauding the cleverness of the strategy adopted by Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in withdrawing his troops. That is to say the Axis forces had thoroughly fooled the British forces, when they effectively completed their retreat to a new position, with their guns, tanks and supply cars intact.

Particularly the activity of the German tank units was remarkable. As the British vanguards appeared in the sector southeast of Marsa Matruh, the Axis from suddenly attacked them with the result that the enemy was routed after absorbing much punishment.

The unexpected strategy of the Axis forces made Lieutenant-General Bernard L. Montgomery, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Egypt hesitate and make a mistake.

According to a report sent by the New York correspondent of a certain Spanish newspaper, the American public has labeled Field Marshal Erwin Rommel "the Fox of the Desert" and opine that the allied forces, will find it almost impossible to capture him.

All in all the offensive launched by the British forces on Friday lost its positive strength. On the other hand, the Axis forces are now reinforced, and have made preparations for a large-scale offensive. It is believed that the troops, under Marshal Rommel are now ready for a general attack.

Axis Plans Big Attack

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, November 7.—German forces in the North African front are now ready to open a general offensive, having made a strategical retreat and reached a position where heavy artillery and war supplies are kept in readiness.

In this connection, a report reaching here from Cairo via Stockholm says that the British Eighth Army, which succeeded in making an advance, is now confronted with the difficulty of maintaining communications with the rear, and in the district south of Marsa Matruh the British offensive is being gradually weakened.

Tank Battle Rages

Domei

ROME, November 8.—A concentrated force of British tanks commenced on Saturday fierce attacks against the Axis forces in the sector of Marsa Matruh and a pitched battle is now raging, it was announced by the Italian High Command on Sunday.

The High Command revealed that the Axis air force, in cooperation with ground units, is effecting intensified bombings against enemy mechanized units and supply-routes.

It was also indicated in the same announcement that several formations of enemy planes raided Genoa and inflicted damage to port facilities. However, the number of casualties is not available yet.

The British air force dropped several bombs in the neighborhood of Milano, the announcement added.

OSHIMA VISITS LEIPZIG

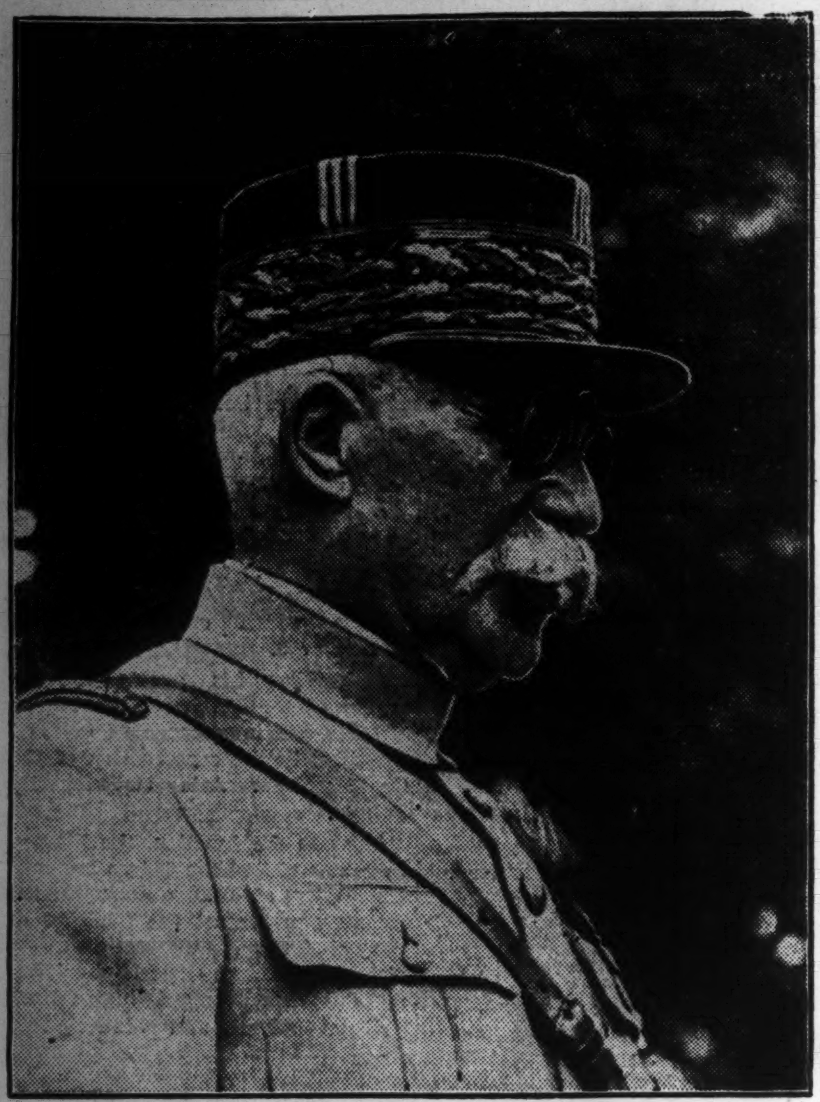
Attends Opening Rites of Branch Of Japan-Reich Society

Domei

LEIPZIG, November 8.—Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, arrived here today to attend the opening ceremony of the Leipzig branch of the Japan-Germany Society.

Following the ceremonies the Japanese Ambassador left here for Berlin late in the afternoon after visiting the museum, the Japan Institute and other places of note in the city.

Will Defend Colonies...Petain



With the French Government severing diplomatic relations with the United States over the invasion of the American troops to the French colonies in North Africa, Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, French Chief of State, is ready to defend the honor of France.

ROOSEVELT WORRIED BY NATION'S APATHY

American People Weary of War Because of Too Many Big Defeats

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, November 7.—Various reports reaching here show that President Roosevelt of the United States is doing his utmost to have the nation concentrate its whole attention to the current war.

The American nation much awakened to the actualities of the war with the repeated reverses its armed forces suffered in the Southwestern Pacific is disinclined to believe what the Government says on the war operations. This fact, heightened by the bad results of the recent elections, is seriously worrying the leader of the nation.

The unexpected advance of the Republican Party to the forefront of politics at the cost of the Democrats is interpreted as an eloquent expression of the nationwide dissatisfaction with the present Administration's war measures.

The Washington Government is too busy administering with covering up the actual reverses. As yet the American nation has not been given the real story about the Pearl Harbor debacle, the defeat off Java or the lost battle in the Coral Sea.

Almost all the defeats suffered by America were announced victories. These fake revelations at first kept the nation ignorant, but gradually, the nation became aware of something wrong about what were given it. To the ears of the nation came such internal troubles among the leaders of the fighting services of the country, as the reported rivalry between General Douglas MacArthur and the United States Navy commanders, followed by the willy-nilly admission from the official quarters bit by bit of the reverses of the American forces abroad.

Thus the nation became more distrustful of the conduct of the Administration, as witness the deaf ear recently turned to the report of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge when he published a report of his inspection of the African front.

Noteworthy in this connection is the views openly aired by the press which is positively against the doings of the Government. Reflecting this trend, it is further reported, some political circles in Washington recently started discussing the advisability of the wholesale reshuffle of the setup of the Amercian High Command. Some of them are alleging that the military and naval commanders of the United States should be changed excepting General MacArthur.

Under the circumstances, the position of President Roosevelt is becoming more and more strained. How he will be able to come unscathed out of these difficulties is being closely watched.

U.S. TRIES TO CLOAK BIG AFRICAN LANDING

Spokesman Hori Says Enemy Afraid Mammoth Operations Might End Like Dieppe

Pointing to the fact that the American authorities have declared that the recent landing of the United States forces in French Africa should not be interpreted as a formation of a second front, Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his regular interview with foreign correspondents today, declared, that this is nothing but a smoke screen to conceal, as in the past, their lack of confidence in anticipation of the possibility of another Dieppe.

"The recent landing of the American troops in French Africa," said Mr. Hori, "is another of a series of Anglo-American violation of neutrality and territorial integrity of a sovereign country with high-flawn excuses.

"Whether there is any comment or not on the subject, the whole world knows that there is no sanctity of neutrality and sovereignty as far as the Allies are concerned and, therefore, all the neutral countries are in danger of invasion, regardless of whatever beautiful guarantees the Allied authorities may give.

"One thing noticeable about the recent landing under the command of U.S. General Dwight D. Eisenhauer is that despite its execution on a cosiderably large scale, it is reported that the enemy authorities declared that it should not be interpreted as formation of a second front. The reason is obvious—they are afraid that the big landing operation might end in another fiasco as the British Dieppe operations which incidentally they claim as a valuable experience.

WAR WOUNDED GET ROOM FOR REST AT UENO STATION

Cozy Resting-Place Built at End of No. 4 Platform; Formally Opened Sunday

For the comfort of wounded soldiers who alight from or take trains at Ueno Station, a cozy and roomy resting-place has been completed at the end of No. 4 platform at Ueno Station, reports Domei.

A ceremony marking the completion of the new resting-place was held Saturday morning at the station in the presence of more than 80 high officials of the Railways Ministry.

The resting-place, which occupies about 20 tsubo, was formally opened Sunday on the occasion of the 11th Imperial Rescript Observance Day.

GERMAN UNITS CRUSH EVERY SOVIET SORTIE AND ENEMY IN EGYPT

Fuehrer's High Command Makes Announcement on Eastern Front and Egypt

RUMANIAN AIR CORPS ACTIVE

Helps in Smashing Reds in Don River; Axis Dig Down in Desert Fighting

Domei

BERLIN, November 8.—The German High Command made the following announcement today concerning the Eastern Front and the Nile Front:

In the Terek River area, western Caucasus, the Soviet forces attempted to counter-attack but they were repulsed by German troops and suffered great damages.

A large group of enemy infantry forces started an offensive in the northeast of Mozdok, but German forces inflicted serious casualties and took many prisoners.

In the Don River region, the enemy also attempted to take the intiative but German units with Rumanian air cooperation completely smashed the enemy.

German air units bombed Ostahov and damaged warehouses and freight cars in the district.

German forces attacked Kalinin and the railway lines in the suburbs of the city, and also gunned important military equipment at Kronshtadt.

German air units sank one enemy cargo boat and two other ships in Ladoga Lake.

In the Marsa Matruh front, British forces attacked the Axis forces with superior strength, but Axis air units cooperating with the land forces retaliated by bombing the enemy and supply routes.

Advance in Caucasus

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, November 7.—In the Terek River front, the Caucasus, German forces advanced after smashing the Soviet resistance, and caused the Soviet forces to give up several important positions, it is reported from the front today.

NIPPON ARTISTS, MUSICIANS ACTIVE IN AXIS ART CIRCLES

Many Take Part in Autumn Season in Europe to Enhance Ties With Japan

Domei

BERLIN, November 6.—In keeping with German art and musical circles during the autumn season, Japanese artists and musicians now residing in Berlin and other European cities are showing activity with a view to furthering friendly relations between Japan and the Axis Powers through the medium of culture.

In the field of painting, an exhibition of Rihaku Harada's works under the sponsorship of the Japanese-German Society of Berlin has provved a great success. Another exhibiton of paintings by Tetsuji Saito, resident of Paris, which started from November 1, is receiving a favorable reception here.

In the field of music, Viscount Hidemaro Konoe conducted a periodical concert of the Berlin Municipal Symphony Orchestra on October 29.

JAPANESE USED IN P.I. NEWS

Manila Papers Employ "katakana" To Disseminate Language

In order to disseminate the Japanese language in the Philippines, columns in "katakana" or the Japanese alphabet, have been appearing since November 2 on the La Vanguardia, the Talib and English, respectively, according to the Tokyo Nichi Nichi which now directs newspaper publications in the Philippines, reports Domei.

Beside the news items in "katakana," photographs and drawings are used with explanations in Spanish, Tagalog and English. These columns are found to be greatly enjoyed as well as appreciated by the subscribers.

Vichy Navy Sinks Two Allied Destroyers Off Morocco

YANKS MAKE LANDING

American Forces Use Parachutes—Martial Law Declared by Gen. Nogues

Domei

LISBON, November 8.—A fierce naval battle is being fought between the French fleet and the Allied naval forces off Morocco today, according to a radio broadcast from Vichy.

The same report also said that in this battle a French battleship and four suubmarines were damaged, while two Allied destroyers were sunk, but up to the present no report from the Allied countries concerning this naval battle has been received.

French Navy Active

Domei

VICHY, November 8.—The French Navy is now engaged in a battle off Casablanca, Morocco, the Vichy Government formally announced tonight. The announcement said:

"Hostilities have been started in and around Morocco. Off Casablanca, a naval battle is being fought. The French forces are checking the United States troops in the latter's attempt to land on Saffi and Fedhala, Morocco.

"Algiers, the capital of Algeria, has been besieged from the eastern and western sides. Another naval fight is going on in the seas between Algiers and Oran."

Set to Fight British Fleet

Domei

LISBON, November 8.—The French fleet left the naval port of Toulon this afternoon to engage the British fleet somewhere, a Berlin report disclosed here today.

U.S. Uses Parachutes

Nichi Nichi

CANTON, November 8.—United States forces landed by parachutes on several French territories in North Africa this morning from the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, it is reported from London.

Doolittle Heads U.S. Air Force

Domei

LISBON, November 8.—The Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. air force of the North African Expeditionary forces is Major-General James H. Doolittle, it was made public by the United States War Department in an announcement issued on Sunday, according to a Washington dispatch.

Attacked by U.S. Army

Yomiuri-Hochi

ZURICH, November 8.—According to a Vichy dispatch, Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, French Chief of State, made the following statement today:

"A part of the French territory has suddenly been attacked by American forces. We will fight to the last man to stop such unlawful activities and to defend the country."

Nogues Heads Morocco Army

Domei

VICHY, November 8.—Marshal Henri P. Petain, Chief of State of France, today appointed Governor-General Emile Nogues of Morocco as the Commander-in-Chief of the French forces stationed in Morocco.

Martial Law Declared

Domei

VICHY, November 8.—General Emile Nogues, Governor-General of Morocco, declared martial law for the entire French colonies in Morocco, immediately upon the landing of United States troops.

General Nogues reported to Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, French Chief of State, and Premier Pierre Laval, "We are now facing a grave crisis for the honor and future of our France. Under the instruction from the Home Government, I will exert every effort for the independence and safety of French territories."

Weygand in Vichy

Domei

VICHY, November 8.—General Maxime Weygand, former Commander-in-Chief of the French Forces, reached here this afternoon.

Invasion of French North Africa By America Blasted by Germany

Roosevelt's Assertion That Step Was Taken to Forestall Any Attempt by Axis Seen Cover-Up for His Imperialistic Ambitions

Domei

BERLIN, November 8.—Relating to the United States forces' unlawful invasion of French North Africa, German governmental quarters declared as follow on Sunday.

"It is preposterous that despite its ordinary diplomatic relations with France, the United States commenced its aggression of French North Africa. The United States was fully acquainted with the French policy to protect its possession but despite that fact the United States launched its invasion."

"In view of the declaration made by Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, Commander-in-Chief of the French land, naval and air forces, on his inspection of North Africa to the effect that France is determined to resist invasion with armed force, the intention of France in regard is clear.

There is no doubt that preparations had been made for this invasion beforehand, and despite the fact that President Roosevelt asserts that the present step was taken to forestall any hostile attempt by the Axis, his excuse is nothing but a cover to hide the shamelessness of America's real intentions.

"Should the Axis Powers have intended to advance into the French colony during the 42 months of hostilities, they would have had ample opportunities of realizing their attempt and for more justifiable reasons than Roosevelt had.

"Roosevelt states that he hopes the invasion will contribute to the freedom of the French people, but his statement was only meant to cover-up his imperialistic ambitions.

U.S. Move Worries Spain

Domei

LISBON, November 8.—According to a dispatch from Madrid, the Spanish Government is taking a serious view of the landing of the American forces in French North Africa.

General Francisco Franco Spanish Chief of State, held a conference with the Spanish Foreign Minister, General Francisco G. Jordana, and War Minister General Asensio from Saturday evening to Sunday. He also held an interview with Felix de Lequerica, Spanish Ambassador to Vichy, who hurriedly returned to Madrid Saturday evening.

In the meantime, the report adds, the Spanish forces stationed in Spanish Morocco and in Spanish islands in the Atlantic are prepared for any emergency that might occur.

U.S. INVADES W. ASIA TO REPLACE ENGLAND

Reinforcement Sent to Take Charge of Defending Valuable Oil Fields

Nichi Nichi

ISTANBUL, November 7.—As a direct counter-move to the operations of the Germans in the Caucasus, the United States has advanced into West Asia, reveals information reaching here from Teheran.

Under the agreement with Britain, according to the information, the United States is believed to have sent reinforcements in succession there with a view to defend the regions.

In the opinion of well-informed quarters here, these United States reinforcements intend to take charge of defending Iran east and south of the lines connecting Ahmedabad, Hamadan and Kazvin.

Thus, the United States reinforcements are to play a role of the rear guard of the Soviet and British expeditionary forces in Urmia and Miane.

Furthermore, against possible invasion, the United States special units are reported to be constructing the new Northwestern Iran defense line and military roads under an agreement with Britain.

The United States is planning to take over the oilfields of Iran, which are a source of fuel for British shipping, and to wedge itself into the Persian Gulf to replace Britain which is now in control there.

Land in Seychelle Isles

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, November 8.—The United States military authorities in Iran announced that American forces landed on various islands in the Arabian Sea and also the Seychelle Islands yesterday, it is reported from Bagdad. The Seychelle Islands are located between Madagascar and India.

Ishiwata in Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, November 9.—Sotaro Ishiwata, economic adviser to the National Government of China at Nanking arrived here from Nanking at 9 a.m. today. Mr Ishiwata is scheduled to stay in the city for a few days to make courtesy calls on the Japanese Government offices here.

MUSLIMS SPELL END TO BRITON'S SCHEME

Ali Jinnah Declares League Will Not Cooperate With British in India

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, November 8.—The frantic efforts of Britain to utilize the difference between the Indian National Congress Party and the Muslim League for the settlement of the Indian problem has been frustrated by the declaration made by Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Muslin League, a dispatch from London reveals.

According to the dispatch, in connection with the ever-deepening conflict between the India National Congress Party and Britain amidst the disturbance which is assuming serious proportions daily, Mr. Jinnah declared that the Muslim League will maintain strict neutrality in the strife between Britain and the India National Congress Party.

"Although the India National Congress Party and the Muslim League do not agree on certain points," he said, "it makes no difference in our attitude toward Britain. I will adhere to the Pakistan policy to the last."

Terror-stricken by Mr. Jinnah's declaration, political quarters in London are of the pessimistic opinion that there will be no hope of settling the Indian problem.

However, Mr. Jinnah, in his declaration, criticized Mahatma Gandhi and the attitude of the India National Congress Party because at the time when the India National Congress Party asked the United States, the Chungking regime and the Soviet Union to mediate in the dispute, the party did not seek the support of the Muslim League for the solution of the Indian problem.

Okakura's Monument Unveiled

The unveiling ceremony of the monument built in memory of the late Tenshin Okakura, advocate of the Greater Asia Principle, at Itsu-tsu-ura in Otsu-machi, Ibaragi Prefecture, was held at 1:30 p.m. on Sunday with those concerned in attendance, reports the Asahi.

Ogawa Returns From South

Gotaro Ogawa, a member of the House of Representatives, returned to Tokyo, on Sunday afternoon by air from Fukuoka after a one-month inspection tour in the Southern Regions, according to the Asahi.

Decision Made at Cabinet Council Meeting Called by Petain

LAVAL NOTIFIES TUCK

U.S. Forces Repulsed in Algeria—Darlan, Juin Take Command

Domei

VICHY, November 8.—At the urgent Cabinet Council meeting called this afternoon under Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Chief of State, the French Government decided to break off diplomatic relations with the United States Government in view of the outrageous action of the United States forces on French colonies in North Africa.

Laval Notifies Tuck

Domei

VICHY, November 8.—Premier Pierre Laval handed to the United States Charge d'Affaires in France S. Pinkney Tuck this evening the official note declaring the severance of diplomatic relations with the United States.

French Algeria Bombed

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

MADRID, November 8.—According to a Vichy dispatch, the French Ministry of Information today made the following statement with reference to the invasion of the French territory by the American forces:

"The American forces carried out a fierce bombing east of French Algeria and then attempted a landing at 3:30 a.m. on November 8. The landing boats of the United States forces, however, were completely repulsed by the French forces at 4 a.m. At present, the situation there remains still.

"Landing attempts were made also in other sectors in French North Africa but the enemy's attempts have all resulted in failures.

"Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, Commander-in-Chief of the French land naval and air forces, and General Alphonse Pierre Juin, Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in North Africa, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia, are now taking the command of the French forces on the spot."

Petain Denounces Roosevelt

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, November 8.—In reply to President Roosevelt's personal message relative to the advance of the American forces into the French territories in North Africa, French Chief of State, Marshal Henri P. Petain today issued the following statement addressed to Roosevelt:

"It was with a great shock that I heard the report that the United States forces had launched an attack against French North Africa.

"I read your message and found that the pretext you have given falls short of justifying the activities of the American forces.

"You have alluded to the intention of America's enemies but such an intention has not so far been verified.

"I have hitherto expressed my determination to defend the French territories to the last when they should be invaded. France will put up resistance against any invader. To defend France's prestige to a bitter end when it is menaced is the order I have given the French forces and it is my principle."

Will Defend Colonies

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

MADRID, November 8.—Severely attacking the American Government for the unlawful invasion of the United States forces into West and North Africa, Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Chief of State of France, declared that the French forces will fight against the invaders to a bitter end in a message to President Roosevelt issued today in reply to the President's personal message informing him of the advance of the American forces into the French colonies in Africa, a Vichy dispatch reports.

The gist of Marshal Petain's mes-

(Continued on Page 2)

WAR LOSSES CAUSED REPUBLICANS' GAINS

Military Defeats Attributed By People to Blunders by Roosevelt

PRESIDENT LOSES FAVOR

Britain, Soviet Union, Chungking Shocked by Outcome Of U.S. Elections

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

In an international radiophone conversation with the home office here on Friday, Giichi Imai, Asahi correspondent in Buenos Aires, declared that the successive reverses suffered by the American forces in the Pacific area and elsewhere, the blunders made by the Roosevelt Administration in its war efforts and the failure to clarify its war aims were among the main reasons for the strong gains made by the Republicans at the expense of the Democrats in the elections on November 3.

The first question asked by the home office was about the results of the elections. His answer follows:

"As far as the returns available here are concerned, there is every reason for believing that the Republican Party has increased the number of the seats it has in the House of Representatives by about 30. The figures on hand indicate that the party has 208 seats, an increase of 43 over its strength in the old House. The Democratic Party has thus far lost 40 seats. The returns thus far available give the party 218 seats. This means that the Democratic Party has an absolute majority by only a fair margin."

Mr. Imai's head office pointed out that the Republican Party had made a marked gain in the elections, and asked him to give the reasons for the Republican success and the poor showing of the Democratic Party.

New Dealers Fail

His answer was:

"The principal reason for the poor showing of the Democratic Party is the defeat of candidates who had the support of the New Deal bloc in the northeastern and central-southern states which supported President Roosevelt in the last Presidential election.

"Another contributory reason is that many young men who are favorably inclined to President Roosevelt could not vote in the elections, being away from home, either being enrolled in the army or having jobs in munition factories.

"Most Americans are in agreement with the view that President Roosevelt has lost much of the confidence of the people he once enjoyed, and that the Americans as a whole are beginning to criticize the Roosevelt Administration.

"I see a great significance in the comment the New York Times made on the results of the elections of November 3. The paper said:

Anti-Government Sentiment

"'It is an incontrovertible fact that the anti-Government sentiment is growing in America. The results of the elections are not such as will give rise to a political crisis. But there is no gainsaying that the Roosevelt Administration has suffered a blow as a result of the off-season elections.'"

"News dispatches reaching here tell of the election of Thomas Dewey of the Republican Party as Governor of New York, the return of Isolationist Hamilton Fish of the Republican Party in one of the Congressional elections, and the defeat of George W. Norris, a trusted friend of President Roosevelt, in Nebraska, at the hands of a Republican candidate.

"These dispatches revealed that these successes of the Republican Party left no doubt of a sharp decline in the influence of the Roosevelt Administration with the American populace."

Mr. Imai was then asked about the possible effect of the loss in the strength of the Democrats in the House on the political situation in America, to which he replied:

Democrats Not Unified

"The Democratic Party has managed to win control of 218 seats in the House. All the Democratic Representatives are not out-and-out supporters of the policies of the Roosevelt Administration. Some of them from the southern States are violently opposed to the Government on questions of domestic policy.

"The Democrats have barely an absolute majority in the new House. They also are in accord with the Republicans about the war. It does not follow that the path of the Roosevelt Administration will be smooth. It will not be surprising if President Roosevelt finds himself confronted by vexing questions of domestic policy.

"It is premature to conclude that there will be a tremendous change in the political situation in America. We have the remarks of Mr. Hoover, former American President, to the following effect:

"'The countries opposed to us in the war may feel jubilant over the results of the elections of November 3. If they do, they are bound to be disillusioned. Most of the successful candidates are men who insist on a more vigorous and more efficient conduct of the war.'"

Allies Shocked

"The success of the Republican Party in the elections has caused a tremendous shock to Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking.

"Manifestly this was in the mind of Mr. Hoover when he made the remarks referred to. His idea no doubt was to neutralize the effects of this turn of events in America on the allies.

"It will be recalled that the Republican Party published an election platform in the middle of October. It consisted of the following 10 planks.

"'1. The American people are to continue their war effort until a final victory is definitely won.

"'2. The Republican Party is absolutely opposed to the idea of negotiating peace at this time.

"'3. A world-wide agreement is to be arranged on securing peace after the war.

"'4. The Republican Party is to maintain a close watch over the Government so that there will not be a decline in the efficiency of the Government in executing its policies.

"'5. The Republican Party is to be loyal to the President for the duration of the war.

"'6. The Republican Party is to have the Government give pledges regarding the operation of its policies.

"'7. The Republican Party is to watch the Government for the good of individual interests at home.

"'8. The Republican Party is absolutely opposed to the Government curtailing individual rights in the name of war.

"'9. Non-military expenditures are to be drastically reduced.

"'10. The Republican Party is strongly opposed to the Government taking advantage of the war-time conditions to interfere with the freedom of individual enterprise.

Fight Dictatorship

"The Republican Party has for some time been voicing opposition to the Government for its tendency toward grasping a dictatorial power just to conduct a successful war. Now that the party has increased its strength in the House, it can hope to be a more effective check to any Government policy aiming at the establishment of anything like a dictatorship in America.

"All American observers are keenly interested in the question of the way in which the sentiment of the American people against the Roosevelt Administration which was manifested in the support of Republican candidates in the recent elections will develop.

Unpopularity Explained

As for the decline in the popularity of the Roosevelt Administration among the people of America, the principal reason is the series of defeats which have been suffered by the American forces in the Pacific and in Europe. Another cause is the failure of the more important of the domestic policies of the Roosevelt Administration. The weaknesses in the U.S. war efforts as directed by President Roosevelt is known to the Americans.

"Another reason is the absence of any statement of the war aims of America on the part of the Roosevelt Government. Many young American men make no secret of their ignorance of what America is fighting for."

Mr. Imai was next asked by his head office to explain the failure of the Roosevelt Administration to make America's war aims clear to the people.

He spoke to the following effect:

Morale Weak

"The Roosevelt Administration has failed completely in its attempt to stimulate the morale of the American people. This, as I think, is the chief cause of the lowering of President Roosevelt and his Government in the estimation of the American public.

"President Roosevelt has been telling his people that the war aims of America are to be found in the agreement he reached with Prime Minister Winston Churchill at their meeting on board a vessel off Canada in the summer of last year and in his fireside talk in which he outlined the four "liberties" valued most by the Americans.

"The majority of the Americans are little interested in what the Government terms the war aims of America. They remember having fought the first European war for objectives which were as vague as what the Roosevelt Administration is telling his people America is fighting for in the current war. They are beginning to suspect that America is fighting the current war for the same purpose for which it fought the first European war, that is, for the preservation of the British Empire.

India Is Sore Point

"The stand of the Roosevelt Administration on the Indian question is accounted by many American observers as another factor in the growing aloofness of many Americans toward President Roosevelt.

"The Americans had been favorably inclined toward the attitude of Britain and American on the Indian question until the latter part of August, when Lin Yu-tang criticized the policy of Britain toward India in an article contributed to the New Republican. The attack of the Chinese scholar, combined with the interview of Louis Fisher with Mahatma Gandhi which was published in many American newspapers and magazines, had great deal to do with the change in the attitude of the Americans toward the policy of their Government toward India.

"The Americans also are criticizing their Government for failing to open up the second front against Germany and send aid to the Soviet Union and Chungking.

"The concensus of opinion in neutral countries is that the Roosevelt Administration will continue losing the confidence of its people as long as they are in the dark as to exactly what America is fighting for in the current war."

DECISION IS MADE AT CABINET MEET

(Continued From Page 1)

sage follows:

"I was greatly surprised to learn early this morning that the American forces invaded North Africa. I have read through Your Excellency's personal message but the reasons you have given never justify the activities of the United States forces.

"Your Excellency has pointed out that America's enemies harbor the intention of invading the areas but it has not been proved by facts.

"If such an invasion should be realized, I am determined to defend the French colonies by French people. I believe that Your Excellency is fully aware of the fact that we will defend the colonies to the last whoever the invader might be.

"Now that we have come to be attacked, we will defend ourselves to a bitter end. I have already issued an order to this effect."

Algiers Units Give Up

Domei

LISBON, November 8.—According to a Vichy dispatch, the French forces in Algiers, capital of French Algeria, suspended hostile activities against the American forces today after putting up a stiff resistance against the enemy that surrounded and attacked the city from the east and west.

The commander of the French forces there, with the consent of Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, Commander-in-Chief of the French land, naval and air forces, held an interview with the commander of the American forces and signed an armistice, it is understood.

According to the declaration of the French Governmental circles, however, the suspension of fighting is limited to the units stationed in Algiers and the French units there have only been confined in the barracks, without having been disarmed.

Casablanca Bombed

Domei

LISBON, November 8.—The war situation in French North Africa is summarized by information reaching here as follows:

"In a few places of French Morocco, landing operations were carried out. The main force of the invading army seems to have landed somewhere in the neighborhood of Saffi. Meantime, Casablanca was subjected to severe bombings carried out by the United States and British air forces.

"The French military authorities proclaimed martial law in the whole area of Morocco.

"The French defenders seem to have succeeded, through stiff resistance, in frustrating the attempt of the invading army to land in Algiers where tranquillity is now reigning.

"However, the invading army seemed to have succeeded to a certain extent in landing in the neighboring districts, for the roaring gun fire is heard to the east and west of the city.

"Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, Commander-in-Chief of the French Land, Naval and Air Forces, now staying in Algeria and General Alphonse Pierre Juin, Commander of the North African Forces, took necessary measures for the defense of North French Africa under order of Marshal Henri P. Petain, Chief of State.

"On Sunday, a plane of a hostile country dropped a bomb on Tunis.

"The United States and British invasion operations seemed to have started with Gibraltar as a base.

"The United States and British fleet which appeared off the French North African coast soon before the start of the invasion, is reported to have consisted of four battleships, four aircraft carriers, 17 cruisers and destroyers, and about 20 transports, making a total of 63 craft.

"The invading force which attempted to land in Oran was routed with the two corvette boats sunk and leaving behind a great number of captives.

"However, reports state that a port to the east of the city was occupied by the invading forces which succeeded in landing at few places to the west of Oran."

Press Comments

Monday, November 9
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Sneaking Policy of the United States
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Opening of Alaska Highway

Sneaking Policy of the United States

TOKYO SHIMBUN—While the eyes of the world were being focused on the Reich-Soviet battle front, the United States sneakingly relieved Ecuador of the island of Galapagos and furthermore, placed Martinique under its virtual domination. Britain, on the other hand, invented an excuse to open an attack on Madagascar, and no sooner had it managed to occupy the French island after two long months than the United States, in turn, launched a wholesale drive on the French colony in Africa.

According to an announcement by the American authorities, the reason for its unjustified action was "to prevent the possible advance of the Axis Powers," but in fact, it all reduces to but one conclusion that someone else might occupy them. A likely step for the United States, a nation which neither hesitates nor stops when the action is for its own interest provided, of course, the other party is invariably weaker.

Consequently, it would not be a surprise in the least if that country, in parallel with the lively activities in the North African front, extends its claws to French possessions in West Africa including Dakar. For, this will bring a threefold result, that is, firstly, America will acquire a base in the South Atlantic from which to cope with the increasing menace of the Axis submarines; secondly, to subdue the mounting criticism among the public against crushing defeats in the South Pacific, and thirdly, to work out an excuse with which to further blind the Soviet Union.

The audacity of the American officials was definitely exposed when they pulled up enough nerve to solicit an all-out cooperation of the French because "America has no territorial ambition" so to speak. The sagacious leaders of France, however, are not expected to sit with folded-arms when the honor of their country is at stake.

Be that as it may, this is not the only Anglo-American violation of the moral code insofar as France is concerned. Apart from the illegal attack on Dakar and unjustified action during the naval encounter in Oran, the Pacific islands in the French possession were already placed under control of Britain and the United States before they further added Madagascar and Martinique in their long line of usurpation. France cannot possibly stay patient and look on indifferently when its sovereingty is being trampled upon.

Following his inspection of conditions at Dakar, Admiral Jean Francois Darlan Commander-in-Chief of the air, land and navy forces, declared that the country will resist the attack launched by a Third country, while Marcel Dair, who has the support of the majority of the French masses, pointed out the menace hovering over French colonies during the course of a meet in Paris recently and stressed the need of defending these territories in cooperation with Germany. France still has a crack unit in Senegal and a fairly strong fleet so that the American ambition cannot be attained unless it is prepared to suffer a certain amount of damage and casualties.

At any rate, this is the gravest moment France has encountered since its capitulation in 1940. It is sincerely hoped that France will take adequate measures in coping with the unwarranted jeopardy in which it is thus placed today.

Opening of Alaska Highway

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The Navy Department of the United States has announced that the Alaska highway was completed and will be opened exclusively for military use on November 15. At the time the construction of this route was started, the War of Greater East Asia had not broken out as yet, but in view of the growing tension in East Asia it was intended to strengthen the northern route, for which purpose it was determined to accelerate the construction of this military highway of 1,671 miles at an estimated expense of $8,000,000, extending from the industrial zone in the middle part of America to the northern coast of Alaska through the continent of Canada.

Besides this route, the War Department of the United States has leased for use during the whole period of war the British owned railway extending from the port of Skagway in the south of Alaska to White Horse in the territory of Canada. Further, in cooperation with the army and navy, a new air route has been opened from St. Paul in Minnesota State to Fairbanks of Alaska via Canada.

The Canadian Government, in view of the new situation, has offered to the United States the White Horse airfield in Yukon State and four other air bases, thus indicating the realization of the joint strategy of Canada and the United States. Through the utilization of these three air and overland routes, the military facilities in the northern direction are claimed by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, to have been made complete. This should not be taken as a mere self-vaunting remark.

Having lost the principal line connecting Hawaii, Wake, Guam, and Manila, it is reasonable for the United States to devote its attention to the strengthening of the southern route to establish a new connection with Hawaii and Gilbert Islands, and further in the south with Palmyra, Phoenix, Samoa, Fiji, etc., to link with Australia via French New Caledonia, and also to focus her attention at the same time to the strengthening of the northern bases from Alaska to the Aleutians which form the shortest route for making an agression in East Asia.

Moreover, the United States has been planning the retention of Australia on the strength of the military facilities on the islands lying east of Hawaii and in the Southwestern Pacific, and furthermore the country is apparently dreaming of making counter-offensives in East Asia. However, as a result of the first, second and subsequent naval battles off the Solomon Islands and the recent Battle of the South Pacific, the enemy's picked Pacific Ocean fleet made by the combination of the new and old squadrons of the Allied Powers has been annihilated.

On the other hand, in view of the vigorous operations by our invincible Navy, it is held doubtful how long our enemies would be able to keep the military bases on the islands in the southwestern area. Therefore, it is quite natural for the United States, which is keenly feeling the risk of the southern route, should concentrate its attention on the northern area also with an intention concurrently of placing a restraint upon our activities in the South.

Simultaneous with the completion of the three air and overland routes in the northern region, the United States is also in a great hurry to strengthen the military establishments in Alaska and the Aleutians at a large cost of $300,000,000. No matter how fervently the American army and navy exert themselves to strengthen this route, our country is fully prepared against their activities.

Further, the two islands of Kiska and Attu of the Aleutian group are already in the hands of our Imperial Force which is sternly maintaining northern defense in defiance of the angry waves, ice and snow in the bleak north. At present the attention of the Japanese nation is being focused on the glorious war results in the Southwestern Pacific, and as regards the Northern Pacific situation we only hear fragmentary reports on the strengthening of the American military establishments in the North Pacific. Considering the fact that the Northern route is the shortest way on the Pacific Ocean, the future of this route will be a matter to which our country must pay utmost attention.

On the occasion of the news of the opening of the Alaska route we are bound to express once more our sincere gratitude to our officers and men who are in charge of guarding the North Pacific Ocean by keeping their watch on the uninhabited Atsuta (Attu) and Narukami (Kiska) islands in the North.

REBURIAL RITES OBSERVED FOR PRINCE, PRINCESS IGOR

Souls of Victims of Red Revolt Laid to Rest in Village Near Peking

Domei

PEKING, November 7.—Solemn rites for the reburial of the late Prince and Princess Igor, White Russian nobles, who fell victims to the Red Revolution, 24 years ago, were observed at 10 a.m. today at a village called Albasin near Peking. The rites were officiated by Archbishop Victor and attended by many White Russian residents in Peking, Tientsin and even as far as Harbin.

The ashes of the late Prince and Princess Igor, who fell prey to the revolutionary forces November 7, 1918, at Perm, north of Moscow, were brought by their vassals all the way to Albasin village and were temporarily buried the following year.

Today, the souls of the Prince and Princess found a new resting place offered by the White Russian sympathizers.

To Aid Hongkong Destitutes

C.P.S.

HONGKONG, November 7.—As part of a comprehensive scheme for the rehabilitation of Hongkong, the authorities here have decided to launch a relief campaign with the Chinese People's Federation acting as the prime mover.

RUGBY HOLDS SWAY IN WEEKEND GAMES

Fans Given Big Thrills at Meiji Shrine Stadium; Keio Beats Meiji 26 to 18

Intercollegiate rugby attracted the major interest over the weekend as a varied program of sports attracted thousands of fans in various grounds throughout Tokyo under perfect autumnal weather.

Out at the famous Meiji Shrine stadium, rugby fans witnessed two important matches of the Kanto Collegiate League. On Sunday, the fifteen from Keio University vanquished Meiji, 26 to 18, while on Saturday, Waseda romped over Rikkyo, 17 to 3. Both tilts were played before by a large enthusiastic crowd.

Keio's 26 to 18 victory was gained in convincing fashion, leaving no doubt that this Mita fifteen will figure prominently in the final standings. The once-mighty Meiji fifteen fell victim to Keio's aggressive attack and speed, as Keio tallied three goals in the first half, before Meiji struck back with a goal and a try as the half ended, 15-8.

In the second half, the Surugadai team stiffened considerably. Keio forwards were held in check, Meiji took the ball and scored a goal before Keio came back with a try. The pace of the first half began to tell on the Keio squad and Meiji tallied another goal. However, superior teamwork and speed again accounted for a goal and another try for Keio.

The Waseda-Rikkyo match was all Waseda from start to finish. The first half ended with Waseda leading 11 to 3 on two tries and a goal. Rikkyo's lone score was tallied on a penalty goal. In the second half, Waseda completed the rout by coming up with a try and a penalty goal.

Volley-ball saw three tilts of the Kanto Collegiate League fought at the Hamamatsu courts. Sunday, Waseda University clinched top honors in the standing by scoring its fourth straight victory against no defeats, downing Rikkyo, 21-12, 21-11.

The second-place Imperial team defeated Keio, 21-10, 21-22, 21-18, for its third victory against a lone defeat. In the other tilt, Hosei handed Nichidai a 21-16, 21-16 loss.

The official baseball season among the college nines was brought to a close Saturday with a tilt of the Toto Collegiate League at Kichijoji field. Senshu University copped the tilt with no defeats in five games, nosing out Chuo University with a single loss in five tilts. Nichidai ended third with three wins and two losses followed by Takudai with two victories and three losses. Shodai and Kokudai brought up the rear.

The fast closing professional baseball season saw another large crowd on hand Sunday at the Korakuen stadium for a twin-bill. The league leading Kyojins added another victory by taking Hanshin into camp, 4 to 2. Hankyu then disposed of Nagoya, 5 to 3.

In the only other game of the day, the second-place Asahi blanked the cellar champs, Yamato, 2 to 0 at the Koshien stadium, near Osaka.

Sunday's victory was the 22nd for the local Kyojins who hold a comfortable 9 game lead over Asahi. Suda hurled his team to victory limiting Hanshin to five scattered bingles. Yamaguchi, left-fielder connected a four-bagger off Suda.

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STUDENT EXCHANGE ARRANGED BY CHIEN

Peking Professor Gets Agreement to Send 5 Chinese to Teidai

Taking advantage of his recent visit to attend the Greater East Asia Literary Conference which ended on November 5, Professor Chien Taosun President of the Peking University, has completed arrangements with the Tokyo Imperial University for the exchange of five Chinese students, according to Domei.

Professor Chien made special arrangements with Dr. Yuzuru Hiraga, president of the Tokyo Imperial University, to have one Chinese student each enter the law, medical, science, agricultural and technological departments.

In order to strengthen cultural relations between Japan and China, Professor Chien and Dr. Hiraga have agreed to further the exchange of professors between Tokyo and Peking.

Kishimoto Fetes Writers

General Ayao Kishimoto, Mayor of Tokyo, was host at luncheon on November 7 to all the delegates to the Greater East Asia Literary Conference which ended here on November 5.

Addressing his guests in the course of the luncheon, the Mayor stressed the importance of cultural activities in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Prior to the function, the literary delegates visited the Tokyo Imperial University at 9:30 o'clock in the morning to inspect the facilities of the institution. Thereafter, they visited the Tokyo Girls Higher Normal School and the girls high school, national school and kindergarten attached to it.

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China Taxes Feasts

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, November 7.—It is learned that beginning from November 1 a tax on feasts will be levied by the Bureau of Finance of the Shanghai Special Municipal Government.

Old Fapi Withdrawn

C.P.S.

KASHING, November 7.—Plans have been completed by the Old Notes Readjustment Committee to withdraw old notes from the pacification areas southeast of Lake Taihu.

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LT.-GEN. SHIMOMURA TO HEAD ARMY UNITS IN SHANGHAI DISTRICT

New Appointee Hails From Kochi Prefecture—Was Attached to General Staff

HAS BRILLIANT CAREER

Played Distinguished Role at Time of Japan's Withdrawal From League of Nations

Lieutenant-General Sadamu Shimomura was newly appointed Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army in the Shanghai area, it was announced by the Army authorities in Central China at 2 p.m. Saturday, reports an Asahi Shanghai dispatch dated Saturday.

Lieutenant-General Shimomura, the newly appointed Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army in the Shanghai area hails from Kochi Prefecture.

Graduating from the Military Academy and the Staff College, the officer was attached to the General Staff, and in 1919 was ordered to proceed to France.

There he finished the course of the Paris Staff College and returned to Japan. In 1927 he was again detailed to France to be appointed a member of the War Treaty Enforcement Committee under French Field-Marshal Ferdinand Foch.

Then he was appointed a member of the Disarmament Conference Preparation Committee and in June, 1931, was appointed a member of the Japanese delegation to the Disarmament Conference.

At the time of the Japanese withdrawal from the League of Nations, he played a distinguished role by helping Yosuke Matsuoka, Chief Japanese delegate.

He was promoted to the position of lieutenant-general while he was serving as Commander of the Tokyo Bay Fortress. In the year following, he was appointed President of the Army Artillery and Engineering School and then transferred to the post of the President of the Staff College.

SUMATRA TO GET BOOST IN ITS ELECTRIC POWER

Huge Development Scheme, First Started by Dutch, Will Be Completed Soon

Electric power, life-blood of the industries in Sumatra, will soon get a tremendous boost with the completion in the near future of a gigantic power development scheme which envisages the utilization of water power from the Assahan River flowing from Lake Tobah, largest lake in Sumatra situated in the northeastern part of the island, according to a Nichi Nichi report from Medan.

The Assahan power development scheme, which was originally drafted by the Dutch Government, had been suspended after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

In order to push the plan, Tokio Watanabe and Naosuke Miura, engineers attached to the Japanese Military Administration, arrived on October 23 at Medan from Shonan and immediately started a comprehensive survey of the river, the paper said.

With the discovery of a detailed survey of the river which had been prepared by Dutch engineers, the two engineers recently returned to Tokyo to draw up a final power development plan with the aid of leading experts of the Ministry of Communications, the paper said.

WARD CHIEF MEET HELD

Gov.-General Isogai Instructs Conferees on Hongkong Setup

Domei

HONGKONG, November 7.—The first conference of ward chiefs since the inauguration of the ward system last July, was held this morning at the Kowloon Toa Hotel.

Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong, who attended the conference, gave instructions to the ward chiefs regarding the basic nature of the ward system, based on the result of his recent inspection of ward organs, and urged them to exert further efforts in perfecting the system.

WARSHIPS OF THE IMPERIAL NAVY READY FOR ACTION

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

REPUBLICANS' GAINS CAUSE F.D.R. WORRY

President's Waning Popularity Is Vividly Mirrored in Current Election Results

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 7.—The big gains being registered by the Republicans in the current U.S. Congressional elections would at first appear to reveal a volte-face in American public opinion in favor of this Party but, according to well-informed quarters, this lack of support for the Democrats is being occasioned more due to President Roosevelt's waning popularity and can be taken to represent the people's manifestation of dissatisfaction with the lukewarm war efforts of the present Administration.

Meanwhile, the President himself is reported to be greatly concerned with this trend of public feeling and because of the national urge to strengthen the Government's wartime structure, is said to be considering enforcing drastic measures.

The Chief Executive, however, has no easy task ahead of him as witness the unstable state of conditions prevalent throughout the United States.

In the first place, with the general mobilization of domestic industries for the production of war supplies, goods for civilian consumption have been restricted to a minimum, this seriously affecting the livelihood of the nation. And as an example of how acute is the shortage of commodities can be mentioned the fact that coffee, a beverage which has become a household word in America, is now placed on the ration list—becoming the ninth daily necessary to be thus restricted.

Then for the purpose of stopping the increasing purchasing power of the people, a cause of inflation, the Wartime Production Bureau has enforced control of advertising under which dealers are prohibited to use phrases inducing customers to buy.

Together with this acute shortage of goods, increased taxation is most seriously affecting the nation's living. In addition to a number of taxes already being imposed on the people, they are now obliged to pay a new consumption tax by which the Government hopes to realize $650,000,000 annually.

Another cause for great worry lies in the fact that with the absorption of conscripts in the fighting services and an ever-increasing demand for workers in the war industries, the United States has come to suffer from a drastic labor shortage, despite its vast population of 130,000,000.

This shortage of labor presents a most urgent problem for the immediate and rapid solution of which the U.S. Government is considering a plan for thoroughgoing requisition of labor through a state controlled agency under which employment and all the matters relating to labor will be handled.

However, in view of the fact that there is not much room for the requisition of male labor, the Govern-

(Continued on Page 2)

Key Japanese Envoys In Europe to Gather At Berlin for Meeting

Sho Kurihara, Japanese Ambassador to Turkey, left Istanbul by air last Saturday to attend the Conference of Japanese Ambassadors and Ministers to be held at Berlin, Domei reported Sunday from Istanbul. Yakichiro Suma, Minister to Spain, also flew from Madrid to Berlin on Saturday, a Madrid dispatch of the news agency also revealed.

SCIENTISTS AND SCHOLARS OF RESEARCH BODY MEET

Specimens of Fish and Minerals Gathered From All Over Asia Displayed

The Natural Resources Research Institute which was established on December 8, last year, when the Greater East Asia War began, held its first meeting at its offices at Aoyama Ward, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, to which about 200 Government officials and scholars were invited, states Domei.

The ceremony began with an opening address by Dr. Shibata when the results of research work carried out so far by the Institute were outlined. Congratulatory addresses by Education Minister Kunihiko Hashida, President Teiichi Suzuki of the Cabinet Planning Board and others.

The various physiographical, anthropological and archaeological specimens which the Institute's Survey Party to Shansi Province, China, collected this summer, as well as many specimens of fishes of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, including precious reference materials of medicinal plants and minerals in the Southern Regions, were displayed on the first and second floors of the Institute building, attracting the attention of all who attended the gathering.

DIET TO HEAR REPORTS ON CONDITIONS IN SOUTH

Four Members of Parliament Return From Inspection Tour Of Southern Regions

Detailed reports on the results of their mission to the Southern Regions will be given by Toshio Shimada, Yoshimichi Kuboi, Kingoro Hashimoto and Giju Manabe, members of the Parliament, who recently returned from their inspection and soldier-comforting tour of the Southern Regions as delegates of the House of Representatives, states Domei.

Speaker Tadahiko Okada of the House of Representatives Saturday notified all the members of the House to assemble at the Budget Committee Room of the House at 1:30 p.m. Wednesday, November 11, to hear the reports.

It was learned that Mr. Shimada and Mr. Kuboi visited chiefly the Shonan area, while Mr. Hashimoto and Mr. Manabe, toured the Philippines.

FULL TRUST PLACED BY BURMA IN JAPAN

90 Per Cent of Railway Service Has Been Restored—Peace And Order Returns

With eight months elapsing since the Japanese Army's entry into Rangoon on March 8, this year, the Burmese are now placing full confidence in the Japanese, turning a deaf ear to Anglo-American propaganda aiming at the disturbing of peace and order in Burma, according to an Asahi correspondent in Rangoon.

Approximately 90 per cent of Burma's railway service has been resumed, while the telegram service, hitherto limited to the cities of Rangoon, Pegu and Moulmein, have been extended to the Mandalay, Prone, Toungoo and Myingyan regions, the correspondent revealed.

Meanwhile, with the return of peace and order in Burma, the population of Rangoon has increased to such an extent that there are now more people in the city than before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Asahi correspondent said.

He added that the city of Rangoon is fast regaining its prosperity with an increasing number of commercial firms resuming their business while many amusement places are also reopening.

He said many restaurants and tea-houses which have adopted such familiar Japanese names as Ginza and Aoyagi may be seen in the main streets of Rangoon.

The Japanese residents' association in Rangoon was opened, with ceremonies on November 3, the correspondent disclosed.

AXIS FORCES SMASH BRITISH TANK UNITS IN N. AFRICA FIGHT

Heavy Aerial Raids Conducted Over British Airfields in Malta Island

MANY SHIPS SENT DOWN

German Submarines Operating In Arctic Waters and in Western Indian Ocean

Domei

ROME, November 7.—Fighting is still raging on the sector east of Marsa Matruh, the Italian High Command announced on Friday. In the counter-attacks, the Axis forces inflicted severe damage on the enemy tank units.

The High Command revealed that the Axis aerial units have been carrying out repeated night raids on the airfields on Malta Island.

It was indicated in the Italian announcement that British bomber units which bombed the eastern section of the city of Genoa on Friday night caused 20 deaths and injuries to 50 persons. Two British bombers were shot down in the raid.

No Victory for British

Domei

ROME, November 7.—The Axis Forces in the Nile sector retreated to their second line purely for strategical reasons, it was announced today by the Italian High Command.

The Italian announcement, covering all phases of the fighting on the African front from October 31 to November 6, shattered the British claims of a victory in the following manner:

"The Egyptian front after a few weeks' calmness, was again driven into animation with the British carrying all their best weapons to the foremost line. Since then fierce fighting was staged day after day as already reported in the Italian announcements. The fighting reached its height on November 4.

"On that day the Axis troops, after their spirited resistance against the British offensive, retreated to new positions between Fuka and Marsa Matruh, keeping up the fight with the British.

"It was on the night of the same day that the British High Command announced the victory of the British Army in Egypt in its special communique in a most exaggerated way. Later the wording of the announcement was improved by the same authorities, apparently because the big announcement was thought a little out of place for a single favorable turn of things at the initial stage of a new move.

"The fighting is still going on as is admitted by the enemy. The Axis forces are doing their best. Though the British side has not disclosed their damages in the battle, the revelation of the actual state of the encounters will gradually be made.

"One should be reminded in this connection of the true nature of the Axis retreat. In the warfare fought in such a sandy area as the Egyptian front, there is no great significance

(Continued on Page 2)

Japan Will Emerge Victorious on the Sea As Navy Maintains Offensive, Says Higure

With the protraction of the war, Rear-Admiral Toyotoshi Higure predicted that the Americans will resort more and more to submarine guerrilla operations in an effort to impair Japan's mastery of the seas, in an article in the Tokyo Shimbun. The Rear-Admiral was confident, however, that as long as the Japanese maintain the offensive in the sea campaigns on the Pacific and Indian oceans, the enemy will never be able to do any calculable damage.

His comment, which came immediately after the Imperial Headquarters' announcement Saturday concerning the loss by the enemy of 21 submarines and 34 ships, was as follows:

"As the war becomes a protracted one, the American submarine guerrilla warfare will be conducted to harass us little by little. We should be fully prepared for this. In order to break up the enemy's submarine activities, it behooves us to acquire undisputed mastery of the seas. For the attainment of this mastery over the seas, we cannot escape incidental losses. Instead of assuming the defensive attitude of keeping the enemy out of our territory, we should take the offensive and even attack America in her home waters.

"With the same indomitable spirit of unflinching endurance in face of indescribable hardships shown by the men aboard submarines, the Japanese people must fight to the finish. In World War I, Germany, cutting off Britain's transportation route by submarine operations, managed to drive Britain into a very precarious position, but the German people could not keep up their resistance during the last precious few moments. A ship will never sink as long as its equilibrium is maintained, however, once it commences to list it will sink rapidly. In the same manner, it is incumbent that a nation always preserve its equilibrium.

"People without any spirit of sacrifice, satisfied with own well-being and comfort and unconcerned as to how the others may suffer, are certain to meet their ruin. We must all, united in heart, mutually assist one another and overcome whatever hardships and obstacles that lie before us. Firmly determined not to express dissatisfaction nor complaints, we must fight the War to the finish."

U.S. ARMY COMMENCES OPERATIONS IN AFRICA; DAKAR IS THREATENED

War Prisoners at Work in Tokyo Are Happy—All Hoping F.D.R. Will Come to His Senses

Cheerfully performing their assigned jobs, British, American and Dutch war prisoners, employed in various factories in Tokyo and vicinity were found to be in the best of health, following a visit to these plants by a Domei reporter.

Before inspecting these factories, the reporter made a surprise call at a certain Tokyo war prisoners' camp. The reporter was pleasantly welcomed by 14 or 15 workers who suddenly popped their heads from the windows, their faces smiling.

All of them were cleanly shaved, neatly dressed in clean uniforms, feeling happy to be able to forget their bitter experience of listening to the heavy gunfire, the crackle of machine-gun and crawling about the menacing jungles, their bodies covered with mud and filth while they were hotly pursued by the Japanese Forces.

Lieutenant-General Mikio Uyemura, director of the war prisoners' intelligence bureau, arrived to make regular inspection of the camp. The Lieutenant-General revealed that the war prisoners were being treated in accordance with the provisions of international law and due attention was being given their health and other conditions.

The officer in charge said all inmates of the camp were given work, according to their interest and talent, being particularly careful of their welfare, while those taken ill were given special care in the hospital ward. The workers are employed as stevedores and factory workers in the Tokyo and Kanagawa districts.

The officer in charge revealed that at first their efficiency was chiefly hampered by language difficulties, but that, at present, their efficiency is about 50 to 70 per cent of that of an average Japanese worker.

Their working hours has been set from seven in the morning to four in the afternoon with ample intervals for meals and rest.

He continued: "They are obedient, follow instructions and go about their assigned tasks cheerfully."

Following the visit to the prisoners' camp, the reporter proceeded to the wharf station of the Japan Transport Company. Here he found a number of war prisoners busy pushing bales of rice and wheat on handcarts.

The superintendent in charge said that although their long legs are rather weak they have strong hands and are capable of performing their tasks.

The reporter asked one worker, "You must be longing to see your wife and children?" Whereupon he eagerly replied, "Sure!" Then he added, "The sooner the better. I hope this war ends and peace is restored as soon as possible.

"If Roosevelt hears our voices I hope he'll come to his senses and give us a chance to tell him he's all wrong about this war."

At a certain factory in Kawasaki, the reporter found war prisoners from Hongkong busy at the humming machines. The officer in charge said the efficiency of these workers was satisfactory.

In an interview, Captain Woodward asserted, "I did not expect to find wartime production in Japan in such good condition as I discovered.

"We were informed that Japan was on the verge of economic and military collapse and we believed every word our government told us. When we learned the truth it was too late.

"It is foolish to continue waging a losing war. We want to return to our homes and live in peace."

Concluding the inspection tour, the reporter called on a certain turnery in Shibaura where British war prisoners between the ages of 21 and 33 were employed. These workers formerly served as volunteers in Hongkong. Efficiency of these men, the superintendent in charge said, had reached about 80 per cent of the Japanese workers. As the reporter followed the superintendent through the plant, some of the workers smiled as their hands continued busily at the lathes while others were so absorbed in their work that they didn't notice the visitor until a fellow worker called their attention.

2ND LIAISON MEETING TO BE HELD IN PEKING

Unification of War Efforts Will Be Chief Subject of Discussion

Domei

PEKING, November 7.—Measures necessary for the attainment of the objectives of the War of Greater East Asia and the strengthening of relations on the continent will be discussed during the Second Liaison Conference by the representatives of Chosen, Manchoukuo, North China and the Mengchiang Region, it was learned today.

The slated conference will take place at the Peking Office of the Japanese Embassy at Nanking, for two days beginning November 9, it was further reported.

At the opening conference, Manchoukuo will be represented by Rokuzo Takebe, Director of the General Affairs Board of the State Council; Chosen by Takeo Tanaka, Chief Civil Administrator; Mengchiang by Major-General Tamio Iwasaki, Japanese Minister in charge of the Mengchiang Office of the Japanese Embassy, and North China by Major-General Kiyonobu Shiozawa, Japanese Minister in charge of the Peking Office of the Japanese Embassy.

Major-General Tsukio Akinaga, Chief of the First Section of the Planning Board and several others are expected to attend the conference as observers.

The coming liaison conference is the first of its kind to be held under the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and will strive for a smooth and steady progress in construction projects through a closer cooperation of the areas concerned.

Included among the topics of discussion are such matters as internal affairs of the various areas on

(Continued on Page 2)

STUDY TO BE MADE OF CUSTOMS IN JAVA

Japanese Authorities in Batavia Set Up Special Investigation Committee

Domei

BATAVIA, November 7.—In an effort to conduct successfully the administration of Java, Japanese authorities appointed eight Japanese, including Kyujiro Hayashi, chief civil administrator, and 10 native leaders as members of the newly-organized Old Customs Investigation Committee designed to study the customs and manners which have been in existence in the former Dutch colony, it was learned here today.

The committee is expected to take up the study of customs and manners, especially those pertaining to religion, of the 50,000,000 Sunda and Javanese natives who maintain the highest standard of culture in all the East Indies.

The islanders, it is recalled, have a strong sense of respect for their old customs and manners, and their religious customs have a profound bearing upon their daily life.

Observers believe that the study and investigation to be carried on by this committee will make a great contribution to the smooth administration of affairs in the island.

Canton Boy Scouts Formed

C.P.S.

CANTON, November 7.—With a view to improving the system for the training of boy scouts in this city, the Canton Education Bureau has organized a special committee for the organization of boy scouts in accordance with a plan announced by the Central Authorities. All the schools in Canton have been instructed to take steps toward intensification of training of boy scouts.

AIM TO CHECK AXIS

Direction of Movement Not Mentioned by White House

STATEMENT VAGUE

Commander of American Forces Is Major-General Dwight Eisenhauer

Domei

LISBON, November 7.—The Washington Government has at last come out with a declaration relative to the U.S. armed advance into the French colonies in Africa, the White House today making an announcement to the following effect:

"The United States expeditionary forces have just started to advance into the French colonies in northern and western Africa, respectively facing the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. The aim of these steps is to check in advance the Axis operations in these areas.

"The advance was started under the command of Major-General Dwight D. Eisenhauer at 3 p.m. today. The United States Government has no intention to extend its territory through the present operation which is merely being carried out to forestall possible Axis occupation of these areas which would menace the Atlantic coasts of America.

"As it is far from the objective of our Government to obstruct France's aspirations, the French nation is kindly asked to assist in the present American move. The new operation should not be interpreted as the formation of a second front."

Destination Not Clear

Domei

LISBON, November 7.—The United States Government, in its announcement today of the American forces' penetration into Africa, did not mention the exact spots coming within their radius of operation. It is to be remembered, however, that the "French colonies," mentioned in the announcement include Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania, Senegal, French Guinea and Cameroons. Though no confirmation was had here as to whether the expeditionary troops had advanced toward Dakar or not, some competent quarters expressed full possibility that the port is now menaced.

British Forces to Join

Domei

LISBON, November 7.—Several divisions of the British Army will be dispatched to North and West Africa to join the United States forces, it was made public by the White House authorities in an announcement issued in connection with the U.S. expeditionary forces' landing there, according to a Washington dispatch.

"The U.S. expeditionary forces in Africa will be re-enforced shortly by several divisions of the British Army," stated the announcement. "The United States and British combined forces are to be placed under the command of the U.S. commander-in-chief."

TWO AMERICAN EXPERTS SENT TO AID CHUNGKING

Technicians Are Authorities on Agricultural Engineering And Cooperatives

Domei

CANTON, November 8.—Chungking will soon have two American experts in the persons of Dr. C. Johnson, authority on agricultural engineering, and Dr. W. Stevens, expert on cooperatives, it was reported today from the diplomatic quarters in Chungking.

The United States Government, the report pointed out, has arranged with the Chungking regime that Chungking will be assisted by 30 American technicians on various lines, part of whom have already arrived in the city. The forthcoming arrivals are the second batch to be sent by the United States to Chungking.

GENERAL AGUINALDO and PHILIPPINE FREEDOM

By Carmen Aguinaldo Melencio

General's Position Clarified

There had been in later years considerable controversy on the question as to which side actually provoked the war. The good faith of Aguinaldo and his troops has however been conclusively established. He even sent one of his generals, General Torres, thru the American lines with a flag of truce in order to tell General Otis that the breaking out of hostilities was accidental and that Aguinaldo wished to have it stopped. But General Otis sternly replied that fighting once begun must go on to the grim end (Press Interview of Col. C. McC. Reeve, Provost Marshal of Manila in a Minneapolis newspaper, April 24, 1899).

Erving Winslow wrote:

General Otis in his official report said:

It is not believed that the chief insurgent leaders wished to open hostilities at this time, as they were not completely prepared to assume the initiative.

The armed collision on the night of February 4 was clearly unpremediated. A Filipino, trespassing on territory then held by the American army, was shot and killed by an American sentry, Private Crayson, of the Nebraska volunteers. From this "first shot" further fighting developed between the outposts of the two confronting armies, until after about one hour and a half the engagement became general along the whole line. There was no deliberate "attack" by either army; the situation has become so strained, however, since the acts of war committed by the President of the United States in his proclamation of December 21, and by General Miller in demanding the surrender of Iloilo, that a general battle was easily precipitated when the collision at the Nebraska outpost occurred. It is altogether probable that the generals on both sides had prepared plans of attack for some future date, since, under the circumstances prevailing, the preparation of such plans was simply a part of the professional business of a general in command. Especially natural would it have been for Aguinaldo to have prepared plans of attack on Manila, since acts of war had been committed against his government by the Government of the United States.

"On the other hand, General Otis must have attacked the Filipino army around Manila whenever he had set out to establish American authority over Luzon. All points concerning "what might have been" aside, the essential facts as they took place are as follows: the United States Government committed acts of war in the President's proclamation of December 21 and the expedition to Iloilo, which the Filipino government, according to all civilized usage, would have been completely justified in treating as the initiation and the declaration of war, yet the Filipino government refrained from any warlike act in reprisal calculated to precipitate actual fighting; and actual fighting having accidentally broken out, the Filipino authorities, as is conceded by the American general, had wished at least to postpone it until a later and more opportune time. It is clear, therefore, that the Filipinos did not initiate the war. It is clear also that the primary responsibility for that was deeply rooted in the policy of conquest which had been traced back through the acts of the administration of President McKinley to a period prior to the war with Spain."

U.S. Twists Facts

The war was represented in the United States by the retentionists as having been started by the Filipinos and it aroused the United States Senate before which the peace treaty was pending ratification. Senators who had been opposed to the treaty became its outspoken champions. The treaty was promptly ratified on February 10th.

The American forces acted quickly in accordance with instructions from Washington. Troops were sent to Iloilo and Cebu and the war was pursued vigorously in Luzon. Iloilo and Manila were razed down by fires. Aguinaldo concentrated a large body of insurgents under General Luna in front of McArthur's division to the north of Manila. After several months of fighting in Manila and the neighboring provinces, it became clear that the insurgents were fighting a losing war because of the superior armament of the American forces. Whatever artillery they had was insufficient. Their trenches though well built and well placed could not afford protection against the shells of the big field guns of the American troops. They therefore resorted to hit and retreat tactics and guerrilla warfare. McArthur's forces tried to encircle them but with no success.

On April 3rd, the Philippine Commission under President Schurman that had arrived, issued a proclamation assuring the Filipinos that it was the desire of the Commission to ascertain from the enlightened Filipinos what form of government was best adapted to the Filipinos, that the United States desired the advice and cooperation of the people but that American supremacy must be acknowledged. Civil and religious rights were guaranteed, also an honest administration and an honest civil service in which the Filipinos would be employed to the fullest extent of their ability. Elementary and higher education and governmental reforms would be instituted, public works and railroads would be promoted.

Manifesto Is Posted

Thousands of copies of the proclamations were printed in Tagalog and Spanish and posted thruout the Islands. The Filipinos tore them down from the walls and Aguinaldo prohibited their circulation in the insurgent territory. There were not lacking Filipinos however who after reading the proclamation and after contracting the commissioners had deserted the insurgent cause and offered suggestions at the government which would be acceptable to the people. In Negros Island, one Aniceto Lacson, a Spanish mestizo even formally organized a government independent of that of Aguinaldo's and was abetted by the Americans. The rapid invasion of the territory occupied by the insurgents and their inability to cope with modern tactics and weapons also began to awaken in the minds of many Filipinos a desire for peace. There was also an incipient cleavage between the insurgents; there were those who favored peace with honor but the war group headed by Luna and Mabini was too powerful.

In view of the conciliatory tenor of the Commission's proclamation, Aguinaldo made a last attempt to secure an armistice. He dispatched a committee consisting of Gregorio del Pilar, Gracio Gonzaga, Alfredo Barretto and Captain Lorenzo Zialcita, Aguinaldo's adjutant, to confer with General Otis. They left Malolos on a special train. General Otis, however, was reported to had had little faith in the sincerity of the emissaries. He was of the opinion that though Aguinaldo was adopting a conciliatory attitude for the sake of peace, the commission had been tampered with by Luna who in a newspaper article had stated that "it is better to die on the field of battle rather than accept any domination. I said this before the war and I repeat it now."

Cabled To U.S. Capital

President Schurman then cabled Washington to ascertain what definite form of government could be offered. President McKinley replied that a governor-general would be appointed by the President of the United States; heads of departments by the governor-general. An advisory council would be elected by the people with suitable qualifications, but the governor-general would have the power of absolute veto, while the magistrates and principal judges would be appointed by the President from natives or Americans according to their qualifications and merits. The foregoing terms were transmitted in writing to the emissaries who returned to the insurgent lines, but the terms were later on rejected. It was evident that the insurgents were encouraged by the activities of the Anti-Imperialist League in the United States, an influential entity which was opposed to expansion and to Philippine annexation. The same attitude was taken by other influential groups headed by William Jennings Bryan. Agoncillo, by cablegrams, industriously transmitted to the insurgents utterances in America of prominent senators and leaders opposing imperialism and favoring the cause of the insurgents.

That was the situation when on June 12, 1899, after nearly six months of continuous fighting and frequent defeat in arms, the revolutionary government was convened in Angeles, Pampanga, amidst great pomp and ceremony in order to observe the first anniversary of the declaration of Philippine independence. On this occasion, Aguinaldo made his last public speech to the assembled delegates and audience. The speech showed that he had decided on an uncompromising attitude, expressing his belief in the final triumph of Philippine freedom.

His Last Public Speech

"Gentlemen: We assembled today to commemorate a happy day for the Philippine people, the greatest event in our political evolution; the first anniversary of the proclamation of our independence, which took place in Kawit, on this same date in the year which has but just passed—1898.

"'Free and independent Philippines' was the first cry of this people, who in yearning for liberty, through love of justice, and the exercise of their own rights, made a great rush to witness in Kawit, this highly patriotic demonstration, the commencement of a new era of progress, and benefit for our adored country; and it was precisely to show to the entire world the unimpeachable facts of our most legitimate aspirations fixing the starting-point of our political march and sealing our acts with the stamp of our glorious ensign.

"The first triumph of our efforts was on May 28th of the same year; three hundred Spaniards under the command of Commander Pazos succumbed to the sharp fire of a small group of our untrained soldiers who were attacked in open field. Since that time our people have not rested nor tired; entire detachments of Spaniards have surrendered to our troops, and from day to day the people have been gaining their freedom.

"On 12th June, 1898, Cavite, Bataan, Batangas, Morong and Laguna declared themselves independent from Spanish dominion, and the opportune moment arrived for the events with which you are already acquainted; we hoisted for the first time, floating gayly and majestically in the wind this tricolor flag the ensign of liberty, the symbol of our freedom, device for our faith ever constantly in the attainment of our unique ideal. See, here you have it! waving its clear folds which reflect in splendor the rays of the sun of liberty; behold it! Contemplate it! How beautiful, is it not? This symbolizes the virtue of our men of knowledge, the bravery of our soldiers and the peace of the home.

"Joyful Hour Came"

"Filipina! dear daughter of the ardent sun of the tropics, committed by Providence to the care of illustrious Spain, be thou not ungrateful, acknowledge her, salute her, who was your mother, who nursed thee with the sap of her own culture and civilization; thou hast sought independence, thou hast emancipated thyself from her, but cherish in heart the memory of more than three centuries in which thou hast lived under her uses, her language, her customs. It is true, she wished to stifle your hopes of independence, ay! in the same manner that a mother refuses, opposes, resists forever, separation from the daughter of her womb. But the joyful hour came. In the great book of the destiny of man the Supreme Creator signalled the birth of a people, and by divine mission thou hast achieved in His strength the sacred and inalienable right to liberty and independence. The flag that has been raised by a people worthy of the best privileges and enjoyments of liberty, and which assures our independence, we are obliged to defend at all times, even unto death; let us give courage and abnegation without limit, and even sacrifices that be necessary, and today, that we are provoked and brought to fight, let us go forth with our eyes fixed upon this ensign of the sun and the three stars, which signify to us our dearest ideals. Let us go forth to the fight against America, a nation powerful in elements of war and rich in resources; although we can count only upon the valor and self-denial of our soldiers and the patriotism of the Philippine people; the contest is an unequal one, but no matter. Justice and right are on our side; for it is known the American people are opposed to annexation. Who can doubt that after we have demonstrated by positive actions our ability for self-government, or rather 'a government of the people by the people,' this same nation which today appears to manifest a strong greed in its efforts to possess our territory by means of war, this same nation will be the one to offer us the olive branch, recognizing our independence.

"We have never hidden our hopes; we have announced before all the nations, calling the Almighty Creator and ruler of the Universe to witness that we desire nothing more than our independence, and in seeking that we do not waver one moment. We could very well accept the autonomy which America offers us—but what could we do with it, if from beginning to end we want independence, the sum total of the aspirations of the people, according to an unhidden inevitable law marked out by the Supreme Creator? If we accept it, in order that afterward to fall by force of arms under the sway of American sovereignty—which we believe the autonomists through perfidy and knavery are attempting—we cannot accept it, we do not want to be traitors, but to show ourselves frankly and sincerely—nothing more. We persist in our idea which is the one legitimate and noble aspiration of a people who want at all costs to preserve national honor cleansed of all spot or blemish, pure as crystal, 'having a high polish, without a streak, without a flaw, without a stain,' and there will not be a single Filipino who would be an autonomist. Those who seem to be (as the people say they are), are nothing more than conventionalists who fear to lose their riches.

"Filipinos! Let us be constant, faithful! Let us bind more strongly the cords of unity, and end the conflict crying Viva la Independencia! Viva la Union de los Filipinos! Viva el ajercito Libertador! (Long live Independence! Long live the Union of the Philippine people! Long live the Army of Liberation!)"

(To Be Continued)

PRO-ALLIED SCHEME QUASHED IN TURKEY

Political Plot of Serious Nature Is Nipped in Bud; Many Dignitaries Are Arrested

A pro-Anglo-American political plot of a serious nature has been nipped in the bud in Turkey, with a number of important Turkish personages placed under arrest, Domei reported on Sunday quoting a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Istanbul.

Among the ringleaders of the plot are Turkish Ambassador Paul Orbay to London, former Minister of Interior Sakru Kaya and two former ambassadors to London, the report said, adding that the Assistant-Chief of the Turkish General Staff is also said to be involved. On the basis of information obtained from reliable political sources, it is intimated that the Assistant-Chief of General Staff and Ambassador Orbay have been relieved of their duties.

It is said that the plotters attempted to corner key commodities in Turkey with the cooperation of Jewish financiers established in Turkey and England, with a view to elevate commodity prices thus creating economic unrest in the country, preliminary to the staging of a coup d'etat. Through such a coup, the plotters were attempting to bring about the establishment of a pro-Anglo-American government in Turkey, the report said.

In this connection, the journal pointed out, commodity prices in Turkey have been showing an upward tendency of late. It is obvious that British and American agents tried to avail themselves of the price situation.

The journal further observed that there is evdience showing that British and American activities to win Turkey over to the Allied camp, have become positive of late.

JAPANESE RUBBER FIRM IS ACTIVE IN MALAYA

Yokohama Rubber Manufacturing Company Operating on 24-Hour Schedule

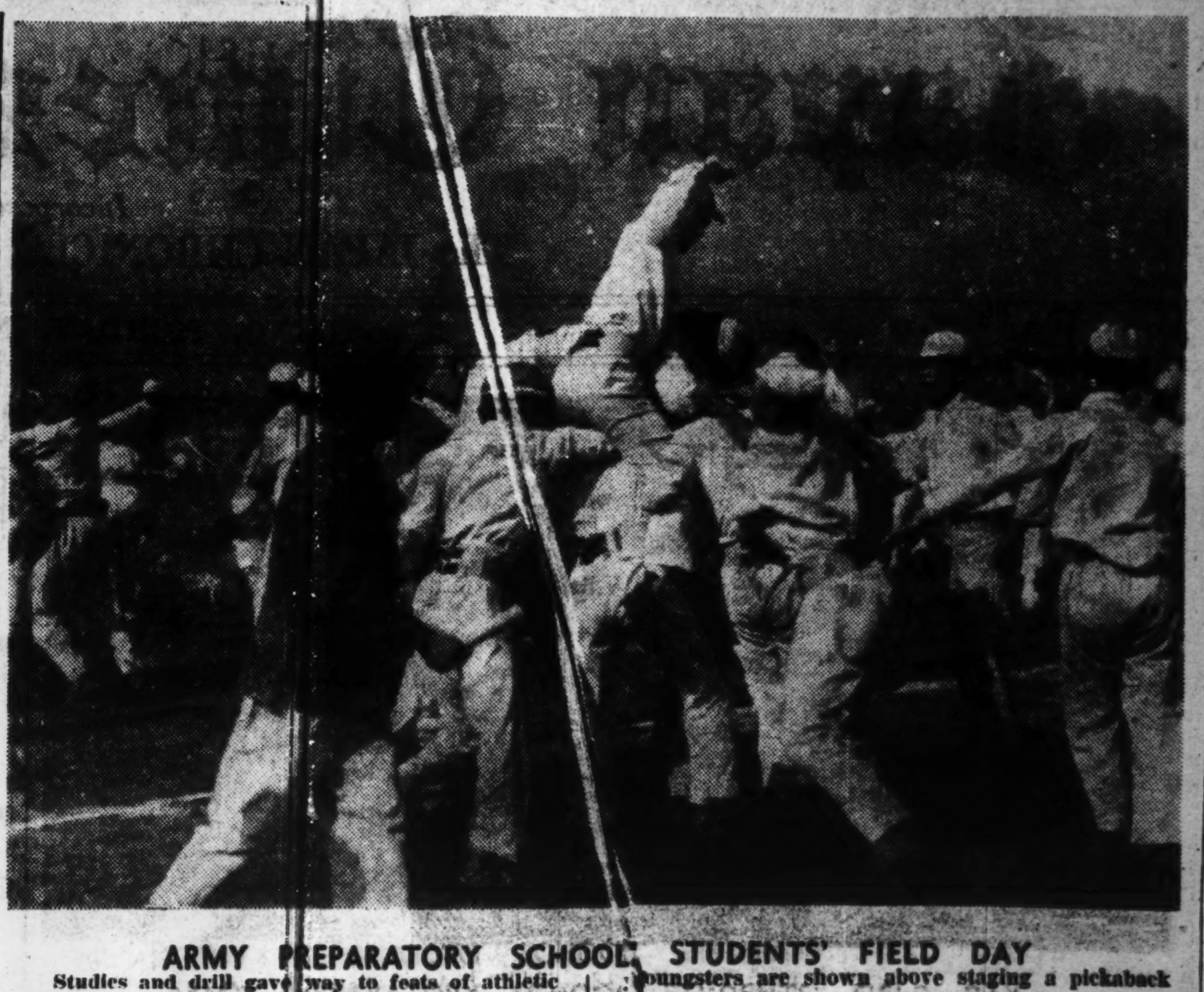
Domei

SHONAN, November 5.—The Yokohama Rubber Manufacturing Company is operating day and night in the manufacture of 700 descriptions of important rubber articles for military and civilian use.

The firm, the first Japanese rubber manufacturing firm to be established in Malaya, has its main Malayan office at Cecil street in Shonan and operates two factories at Pasir Panjang and Buisan.

The company has overcome considerable hardships, according to Takashi Nakano, head of the Shonan Branch of the Yokohama Rubber Company, from lack of auxiliary raw materials, including sulphur, carbon black and zinc-bloom. Investigations however unexpectedly uncovered such auxiliary materials located close to the rubber sources, Mr. Nakano said.

With ample supply of native labor, the manufacturing of rubber goods in Shonan, according to Mr. Nakano, is daily expanding its range of variety including such international merchandise as rubber belts and tires.



ARMY PREPARATORY SCHOOL STUDENTS' FIELD DAY

Studies and drill gave way to feats of athletic prowess the other day when students of the Army Preparatory School held their field day. Husky youngsters are shown above staging a pickaback fight.

Devotion of Life to Educational Cause Brings Praise to War-Bereaved Widow

Besides shouldering all the responsibility for the care of her parents and her family of four sons, Mrs. Atsumi Kaneko of Kawagoe, Saitama Prefecture, is devoting her life to the great task of educating children. She is the widow of the late Yasuo Kaneko, who was also a teacher at Urawa National School before he met a gallant death in a fierce battle in Shansi Province in 1939. In addition to her household duties, she is busily engaged in teaching at the Kawagoe First National School, Kissen Girls' School as well as conducting a night school in the Ishikawa Spinning Factory.

Mrs. Kaneko was recently visited by Jiro Osaragi, well-known novelist who represented the Literary Men's Patriotic Association. The account of his visit in the Yomiuri-Hochi follows:

"Kawagoe is a quiet town of quaint-looking shops presenting a typical Japanese atmosphere. A decayed wooden tower in the background added to this quaintness. Mrs. Kaneko is the only daughter of a wine-dealer, Kihei Kaneko. Her married life was exceedingly happy as they were mutually interested in education. They were blessed by the birth of four sons.

"Upon arriving at her home, I was ushered into the living room. Here, I saw the family altar beside which was a painting of Pataling Pass, in North China. On one side of the altar there was a portrait of her deceased husband which had been drawn by one of his pupils. I was informed that the late Mr. Kaneko untiringly devoted himself in teaching his students and voluntarily helped them in their study for high school entrance examinations.

"After the death of her husband in a fierce battle in Shansi Province, she has devoted herself to teaching with an increased zest and eagerness. Mrs. Kaneko has been teaching for the last 18 years. Spurred by her love of children and the great mission of education, she is ever ready to offer her services for this cause.

"During the summer vacation, she willingly took over the difficult task of conducting a special training course for orphans in Saitama Prefecture. The military officer who was in charge of the training course was greatly impressed by her eager efforts and remarked, 'teachers are certainly wonderful.'

"She looks quiet and reserved although her courageous spirit seemed to radiate from her countenance. She gently remarked that through her close association with the orphans she found that they were gloomy and melancholy. She firmly expressed her determination to offer her unstinted efforts in transforming these orphans into happy children.

"All her sons, 13-year old Hiroshi, 12-year old Tetsu, Tsutomu 10, and Yuzuru 7, are cheerful, peppy and healthy children. Mrs. Kaneko herself is a mother of buoyant personality and is doing her utmost to raise her boys as healthy and worthy citizens befitting children of a war-bereaved family. Her sadness and despondency at the death of her husband was somewhat compensated by her ardor to educate children. Instead of looking back on the past, her eyes are now turned toward the future with great hopes for the fulfilment of her task.

"She brought out an album in which the late Mr. Kaneko's photos and his letters to his family were carefully pasted. Among the photos I noticed a number of pictures of himself surrounded by Chinese children. I was informed that whenever he was stationed in one place for a considerable period of time, he gathered the Chinese children in the vicinity and taught them various subjects. His deep love of children was apparent in the letters addressed to his children. In the one addressed to his eldest son, Hiroshi, he wrote, 'You look too serious. Smile, my boy.' He also drew a picture of his youngest son riding a tricycle from his imagination and sent it to his family. Before this picture reached his home, he met a gallant death in a North China battle.

"After his death on April 25, the commander of his corps wrote a letter of consolation to the bereaved family praising the bravery and service rendered by Mr. Kaneko. His death was greatly mourned by all his acquaintances.

"Mrs. Kaneko is firmly determined to perform her husband's share as well as her own by offering her tireless service and devotion to the cause of education".

Republicans' Gains Cause F.D.R. Worry

(Continued From Page 1)

ment is aiming at the requisition of female labor, for which mobilization some measures are expected to be decided upon sooner or later.

According to a recent census, women workers in the war industries are estimated at 3,500,000, in addition to 14,000,000 in agriculture and other industries.

In this connection, the U.S. Government is reported to be considering the mobilization into the war industries of 5,000,000 women from the other industries by next year.

As another means of coping with the labor shortage, the increase of working hours is also under contemplation.

Further proof of the drastic labor shortage with which America is faced today can be seen in the specialized training that is being given in the schools.

According to the U.S. Agriculture Department, meanwhile, farm products necessary for the fighting services and for supplying Allied countries are estimated to increase by five per cent as compared with last year. Thus, with the shortage already being experienced, it can be said that the United States is no way in a position to be able to meet with its obligations.

Besides sugar, coffee, etc. which are already rationed, it is believed that America will also suffer from a shortage of canned foods in the near future.

The great problem America has to solve is how to increase carrots, beans, onions and other farm products by 15 to 30 per cent.

Axis Forces Smash British Tank Units In N. Africa Fight

(Continued From Page 1)

in a retreat made by one of the opposing armies. It is an event repeated very often. To those who know something about strategy, a strategic retreat of this nature is surely not to be taken as a victory for the opposing army."

Submarines Active

Domei

BERLIN, November 7.—In the Arctic waters, a German submarine unit which sallied forth in defiance of inclement weather sank on Friday a Murmansk-bound enemy merchantship of 8,000 ton class loaded with several planes and other war supplies, according to information emanating from German military quarters.

On the same day, a German U-boat torpedoed and sent to the bottom another large-size ship, which had been damaged by German bombings on the previous day, the information revealed.

Meantime, in the Western Indian Ocean, a German submarine attacked and sank an enemy's 7,000-ton merchantship fully loaded with munitions, while two other enemy merchantships with an aggregate tonnage of 13,000 were torpedoed and confirmedly sunk by German submarines.

2nd Liaison Meeting To Be Held in Peking

(Continued From Page 1)

the continent, particularly of policies of great importance, mutual assistance, industry, communications, transportation, etc.

In order to carry out the basic policies covering the construction of the Greater East Asia Sphere, the various areas will be urged to cooperate positively with Japan.

Nagasaki Chinese to Nanking

C.P.S.

NANKING, November 7.—Eleven Chinese residents in Nagasaki, headed by Chang Chin-mei and Chen Yu-nan, left Nagasaki for China recently on a sight-seeing tour to acquaint themselves with the progress of reconstruction in their motherland and to pay their respects to leaders of the National Government.

Old Fapi Affected

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, November 7.—Definite rules for the final withdrawal of old notes from Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei provinces and Shanghai and Nanking special municipalities, have been worked out by the Old Notes Readjustment Committee.

MORE U.S. BRUTALITY BARED BY INTERNEE

Japanese Led Life Unfit for Human Beings, Says Miyazaki of Mitsui Bussan

Commenting on the Foreign Office protest lodged on Friday with the Washington Government against the cruel and inhuman treatment of Japanese nationals, Kiyoshi Miyazaki, former manager of the New York branch of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, revealed how the American authorities mistreated the Japanese internees, reports Domei.

He said that the Japanese were forced to lead lives unfit for human beings, being shoved into torn tents without any heating whatsoever, exposed to the weather and forced to undergo indescribable inconveniences least expected from a so-called modern nation.

Mr. Miyazaki, who returned here this summer from the United States on a repatriation ship, in describing his experiences added, "Following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, we were immediately placed under arrest. However at the time, we were informed that we would be treated with the highest of respect but soon discovered these words to be absolutely meaningless as we were rudely tossed into an asylum of the Immigration Bureau." The asylum was composed of only two small rooms, very badly ventilated and without heating.

"It seems like a nightmare to recall that 400 of us were shoved into such inconvenient surroundings, and the meals were not only very bad but very meager.

"Later, the internees in the asylum were transferred to an army detention camp, where they were treated more like prisoners of war rather than enemy civilians. We were placed in miserable tents five persons to a tent. Each one of us was given two thin worn-out blankets which were insufficient to keep us warm since it was in the midst of winter."

Mr. Miyazaki further disclosed that the Japanese internees, besides having undergone adverse climatic conditions and inconveniences, were forced to cook their own meals and wash toilets.

"When boarding the exchange ship, the American authorities called us back into a certain house where they deprived us of most of our belongings and we were compelled to pay 1942 income tax.

"It was disgusting when the American authorities forced the women to undress before they were permitted to board the ship, while the authorities became so childish as to pry open children's toys to see if they weren't trying to smuggle something out of the country."

MEMORIAL SERVICES HELD FOR 'FOUNDER' OF ARMY

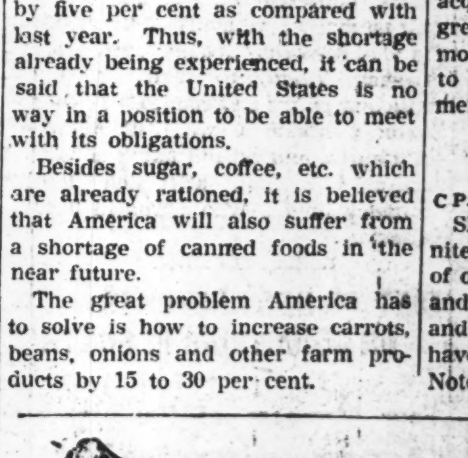
Masujiro Omura, Military Authority of Meiji Era, Honored at Rites

Memorial services for the late Masujiro Omura, known as the founder of the modern Japanese Army system for his great contributions to its modernization, were held on November 5 before his monument at Itchome, Kamihonmachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka, reports Domei.

The function was attended by many Army and Navy leaders including Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, former Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet.

Masujiro Omura, served as Hyobu Taiu, a position corresponding to War Vice-Minister, in the Government which was organized immediately following the Meiji Restoration. At that time, the present system of military ranks had not yet been established.

In recognition of his distinguished services for laying the foundation of the Japanese Army, a bronze statue was erected in the latter part of the Meiji era in front of the Yasukuni Shrine at Kudan, here.



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COPIES TO BE MADE OF RARE TRIPITAKA

Only 2 Sets of Treasured Buddhist Scriptures Extant—In Jehol and in Paris

Domei

JEHOL CITY (CHENGTE), Jehol, November 6.—An organization to be called the Oriental Culture Promotion Association will be established shortly to make copies of the complete Buddhist scriptures of which only two complete original sets are in existence—one in the treasure house of the old Imperial Palace at Jehol and the other in Paris, it was learned today.

The original sets of scriptures, called the Tai Tsang Ching, or Tripitaka in Chinese, otherwise known as the Great Collection of Buddhist Scriptures, were compiled in accordance with the instructions of Emperor Chien Lung, of the China (Manchu) Dynasty, who ruled from 1736 to 1795.

Although only two copies remain now there were three complete sets at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, one each treasured in the Huang-miao Temple at Mukden, the Shu-Hsiang-miao Temple here and in Peking. The copy in Peking was later transferred to Paris where it still remains.

It was during the war with Russia that the late Dr. Konan Naito, professor of Kyoto Imperial University who was with the Japanese Army, advised the Imperial Headquarters through the late Field Marshal Prince Iwao Oyama that copies of the Ssu Shu Library and the Tripitaka, the scriptures in the Huang-miao Temple should be transferred to Japan to preclude the possibility of destruction in the war.

The Emperor Meiji, it is recalled, upon hearing of the plan was pleased to disburse ¥20,000 and the scriptures subsequently were brought to Japan to be stored temporarily in the Imperial Palace in Tokyo.

Later, the priceless Buddhist scriptures were removed to the library of Tokyo Imperial University but unfortunately they were destroyed by fire in the disastrous earthquake of 1923.

This almost unknown story of the priceless relics was disclosed by Tokan Tada, lecturer of Tohoku Imperial University, on October 30 at a round-table meeting of the Chengte Greater East Asia Institute.

At the time of the battle of Jehol in 1933, according to Mr. Tada, the Tai Tsang Ching was concealed in the attic of the temple here.

The projected association, which formation was decided by the disclosure of the story of the Tai Tsang Ching by Mr. Tada, will make offset duplicates of the priceless scriptures. It is understood that the Association will be established by the end of this month and will commence work by the end of this year. The Association will also make efforts for rehabilitation of the old Imperial Palace at Jehol and the Lama temples.

DR. SATO FINDS 'LIVE MUD' IN LAKE SI, WATERWEED

Shanghai Natural Science Research Institute Director on Way Here for Discussion

The "live mud" in Lake Si near Hangchow has been discovered by a Japanese scientist to be waterweed The finding has shattered conclusively all the manifold beliefs about the "live mud."

Dr. Shuzo Sato, director of the Shanghai Science Institute, said to the Asahi in Moji on his trip here that he was going to Tokyo to confer with some authorities concerning his discovery.

It was around the end of September that a research lasting five days was conducted at Loshan, he said. Dr. Sato later carried on joint investigations with Professor Uyeno of the Kyoto Imperial University.

"It was at this time that I first came across the 'live mud,'" Dr. Sato declared. "The 'live mud' was growing about three inches deep. On close examination, we found out that it was waterweed with a rare growth."

The weed would make a fine fertilizer, he pointed out.

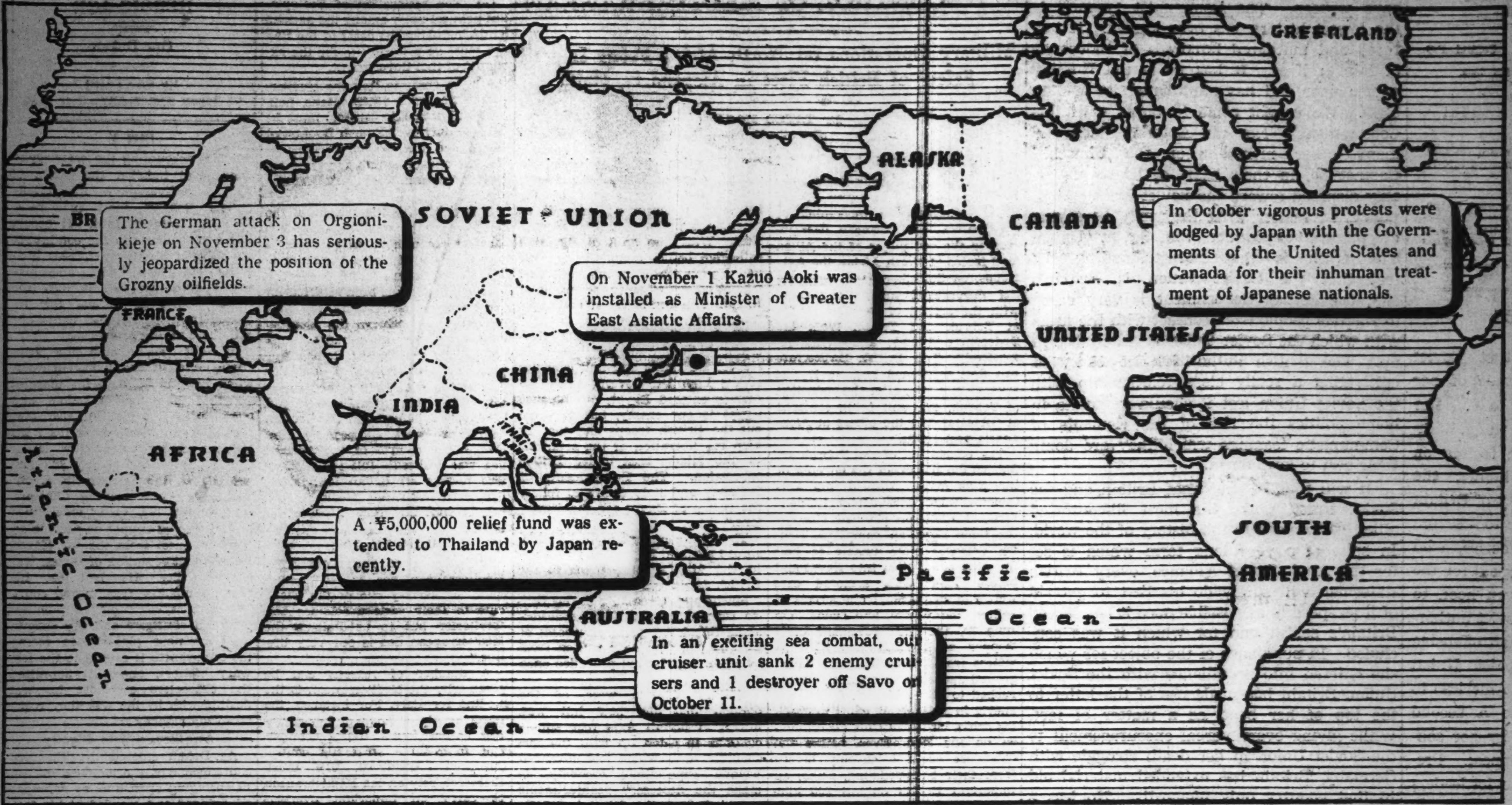
Speaking about the work of the Institute, Dr. Sato said that there are many objects awaiting further study. He added that the next investigation will be undertaken in the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers.

Watari Praised for Work

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, November 7.—A great future is in store for the police system of the International Settlement under the capable leadership and energetic efforts of M. Watari, Commissioner of Police of the Shanghai Municipal Council, declared Chen Chi-cheng, chairman of the Frontier Affairs Commission and concurrently Chairman of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association in Shanghai, in a press statement.

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT EVENTS OF LAST WEEK



THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

Entire Nation Fetes Meiji-Setsu

On November 3, the entire nation observed Meiji-setsu, the day set aside each year to honor the memory of the Emperor Meiji, with fitting celebrations.

His Majesty the Emperor, attired in ancient ceremonial robes, personally officiated at the rites held in the three sanctuaries of the Imperial Palace.

At 9 a.m., the entire nation bowed in the direction of the Imperial Palace.

Their Majesties Honor Meiji Shrine Games

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress on November 2 honored with Their Presence the fifth day of the 13th Meiji Shrine Grand Physical Training Meet. For three hours Their Imperial Majesties watched the athletes display their physical prowess.

The Meet was brought to a grand climax the following day after six days of heated competition among 30,000 athletes who had gathered not only from all parts of Japan, but also from China, Manchoukuo and Mongolia. While stress was attached to military events rather than to mere sports as in the past, the Meet nevertheless saw some hectic tingling action as prefectural teams battled for national honors in 15 events. As the Meet was held with a view to promote the physique of the entire nation, it was participated in by both young and old.

Two Imperial Princes Promoted in Rank

Their Imperial Highnesses Commander Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu and Captain Prince Asaakira Kuni have been elevated to the ranks of Captain and Rear-Admiral, respectively, the Navy Ministry announced on November 1.

Count Keigo Kiyoura Passes

The nation mourned the passing of a brilliant statesman on November 5 with the death of Count Keigo Kiyoura, former Premier and dean of Japan's senior statesmen. The late Count had been leading a quiet and simple life at his Beijuan villa at Atami after his retirement from politics. He had been ill for some long time but it was only a few days before his death that his condition suddenly became critical. Born in February, 1850, three years before Commodore Perry appeared with his "black ships" off Uraga for the first time, the late Count was 92 years old.

Upon being informed of Count Kiyoura's death, His Majesty the Emperor graciously conferred on him the Junior Grade of the First Court Rank. Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress and Her Majesty the Empress Dowager graciously dispatched messengers to the Kiyoura residence to express Their Imperial Majesties' condolences.

The day prior to the Count's passing, His Majesty the Emperor graciously conferred on him the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum with the Grand Cordon.

Allies' Inhumanity Denounced

The Foreign Office announced late last week that the Japanese Government in October had again lodged strong protests with the Governments of the United States and Canada, vigorously demanding reconsideration of their inhuman treatment of Japanese nationals and the taking of remedial steps.

The Foreign Office simultaneously issued a statement warning the British Government to reconsider its inhuman treatment of German war prisoners with the liability of the Japanese Government reconsidering its treatment hitherto of British prisoners in accordance with International Law.

Special Films for the South

The P.C.L. studios announced last week that the necessary details for "shooting" of the first of a string of films specially adapted for the peoples of the Southern Regions have been completed. The films are to be sent to the South with a view of imparting to the peoples there a true and accurate picture of Japan's culture.

Big Political Move Scheduled

A powerful political movement to bolster Japan's fighting strength as the War of Greater East Asia enters upon its second year will be launched on a nation-wide scale by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, it was decided at the extraordinary meeting of the standing executives on November 6.

Aoki Named Head of New Ministry

The most sweeping reorganization of the nation's administrative system ever effected was successfully realized on November 1 with the inauguration of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. Kazuo Aoki was named its first chief.

With the formation of the new Ministry, the simplification of the administrative service and unification of the administrative affairs in Japan Proper and overseas territories was carried out. The new Ministry is composed of four chief bureaus, the General Affairs Bureau, the Manchurian Affairs Bureau, the China Affairs Bureau and the Southern Affairs Bureau. Meanwhile, with the formation of the new Ministry, the Overseas Ministry ceased to exist.

Matsumoto Named Foreign Vice-Chief

With the formation of the new Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, the Government moved swiftly to strengthen the diplomatic machinery of Japan in the area of Greater East Asia by appointing four Ministers Plenipotentiary and nine Embassy councilors. At the same time, changes were effected in the personnel of the Foreign Office. These included the appointment of Shunichi Matsumoto as new Foreign Vice-Minister and Shinichi Kamimura as the first director of the newly-created Political Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office.

Naval Officers' Ranking Revised

Going into effect on November 1 were revisions in regulations governing the ranks of naval officers, non-commissioned officers and sailors. The revisions widely affect these branches and ranks of naval service with the exception of non-specializing officers and surgeon, paymaster and apothecary officers. Noteworthy in the revisions is the creation of a new classification for dental officers who may rise as high as the rank of rear-admiral, while band officers and those attached to hospitals, may be promoted to the rank of lieutenant-commander.

Allied Military Meeting Fails

Although plans were outlined for the organization of new Allied forces which would attempt to recapture Burma, the recent conference held in New Delhi ended in a deadlock over the selection of a supreme commander—another example of the unity currently existing in the Allied camp. It is understood that problems relating to the defense of India were also discussed during the conference which was attended by Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stillwell, General Sir Archibald Wavell, Major-General Lewis H. Brereton and the Chungking bigwig, General Lo Tse-chou.

Axis Forces Score on Soviet Front

Smashing back Soviet counter-attacks, the German forces in the Caucasus area are not only holding on to their positions but are making additional gains. Meanwhile, in the fighting around Stalingrad, fierce fighting is continuing with German dive-bombers blasting enemy positions in the northern part of the city. During the month of October, German planes sank 33 transports and cargo vessels and inflicted damage to 32 vessels and four warships in the Black Sea, Caspian Sea, the lower reaches of the Volga River and on Lake Lagoda.

Press Comments

Sunday, November 8, 1942
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Imperial Diet to Convene
NICHI NICHI—Premier Stalin Worried
TOKYO SHIMBUN—American Slander

Imperial Diet to Convene

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The 81st session of the Imperial Diet will be convened on December 24, this year, it was ordered by an Imperial ordinance issued last Saturday.

The forthcoming session undoubtedly has a great mission to discuss problems indispensable for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. For the smooth operation of the Diet, both the Government and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, are required to do their best in making all possible preparations.

As previously reported, the Government has already decided on its best measures to speed up the Diet procedure of the bills. Meantime, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association is said to be planning for the completion of its deliberation on the proposed problems in the Diet by January 21, next year, after the resumption of the session. In view of these steps, it will not be far wide of the mark to predict that the coming session will finish all needed procedures in even a shorter period than at the last session when the Diet completed its business in a record time of 25 days.

These tendencies are of course to the credit of the wartime Diet and show a remarkable progress in our parliamentary history. It is hoped here that this speedy work of the Diet will not result in any hasty conclusions in the deliberation of the proposed bills. Any hastiness, even the impression of it, should not be allowed to come in the Diet discussions.

The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, it is remembered in this connection, has lately started on a close investigation of the living condition of the general public through its newly established organs, thus contributing to the growth of the total power of the nation for the successful execution of the current war.

The same Association, for instance, is now listening to the popular voice through its organ for attending to every individual grievance of the nation. This means that the Association has taken one remarkable step toward the ideal of politics. The only question we venture to make here is how these popular wants are being disposed of by the Association. We cannot but earnesty hope that the Association will exert itself one step further and see an open and effectual realization of the most legitimate individual wants of the nation.

Premier Stalin Worried

NICHI NICHI—On the eve of the 25th anniversary of the revolution, November 6, Premier Stalin of the Soviet Union made his customary speech of felicitation. The speech was of the same purport with that of last year, with no new encouragement made to the audience. Once again he pointed out the all-round preparations perfected in the Soviet Union for the prosecution of the war and wished that the Anglo-American aid would come soon.

Premier Stalin said: "Soviet Russia, with its fighting power still preserved, will be finally able to defeat Germany." Then he lauded the nation's solidarity on the firing and home fronts and expressed his satisfaction over the fighting strength of the Soviet forces. Referring to the question of the Allies' second front, he expected that "sooner or later the new front will be formed."

What the Soviet Premier indirectly meant was that the Soviet Union, as far as the prosecution of the war is concerned is satisfied with its own conduct of the war but that this is not enough to put up successfully its counter-offensive which must be accompanied by the establishment of a second front in Europe.

Is the Soviet setup for the war really as perfected as is seemingly alleged by Premier Stalin? Soviet Russia, it is true, has lost much of its agricultural and mineral resources while its manpower has been so weakened as to affect the home front activities. That the country is now reported to be considering the re-adoption of the Cheka system well indicates that it is now faced with the urgent need of heightening the morale of the nation.

The request for the formation of a second front in Europe was first made by the Soviet Premier to the United States on November 6, last year. "A second front," the Premier said in his present speech, "is needed not only by this country but by all Allies. Our Allies will be driven to a catastrophe if the front is not formed soon. This should be well remembered by all the Allies."

There is much doubt as to possibility of any prompt action on the side of the Anglo-American countries on this appeal of Premier Stalin. These latter nations must have been pleased with the Soviet leader's assurances that the Union is still left with enough resisting power, not because of their readiness to establish a second front in an effective manner but on other sinister motives which Soviet Russia should know as early as possible. The Soviet Union, to all appearances, seems to be relying on what is least reliable.

American Slander

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The United States, lately commenting on Japan's work of constructing a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere now well under way, declared that the work is a fine expression of Japanese imperialism, it is reported. Needless to say, this slander by the United States is one of her futile attempts to misguide the other Asiatic nations as to Japan's true intentions, and we are not much concerned about it.

But this comment should cause one to reflect on America's misdeeds. Anyone with a scant knowledge of American history knows that the real perpetrator of aggression is the United States and that Japan which is now engaged in the benevolent task of creating a situation in which each nation in East Asia will have its own place certainly has its hands clean.

Who would believe that the American possessions of Cuba, Hawaii and the now lost Philippines have been won otherwise than in the imperialistic way? America threw up without impunity its Monroe Doctrine when it came to exploiting the Eastern nations. This is a clear proof that America is imperialistic. How dare the United States, with its own hands stained with imperialism call others imperialistic? The case is indeed the height of impudence.

The East Asia solidarity will not be shaken a bit by such a remark. The new order is now rapidly proceeding in this part of the world, with all the participants understanding full well Japan's intention of establishing a co-prosperity sphere to have all nations here share the resources of the sphere and thus bring about their common prosperity. These nations know that the American slander is far wide of the mark.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1942

Faithless Allies

Evidence is accumulating that Soviet grumbles about the selfish attitude of her allies are growing louder every day. The latest Zurich telegram, for one thing, indicates the exacerbation of Soviet feeling on this account. As everybody knows, the second front issue put the sincerity of Britain and America for the Soviet Union to a severe test and caused Britain and America, who had been loud in professing every aid for the Soviet Union, to show their cloven hoof, to the unmitigated disgust of the Soviet authorities. Pressed hard by the German offensive on the Eastern front, the Soviet Union repeatedly asked Britain and America to redeem their promise to create a second front, but little heed was given by her self-centred allies to her pathetic appeal. Presumably, Josef Stalin and other Soviet leaders had never reposed very strong faith in Anglo-American "sincerity," and we may fairly assume that what confidence which any of them may have placed in Britain and America was completely shattered by this callous disregard of their open pledge. In any case, the recent course of events has brought forcibly home to the Soviet mind the fact that Britain and America are simply bent on attaining their own ends at the sacrifice of Soviet welfare and interests. The Soviet leaders and people have become persuaded, once for all, that the true intention of Britain and America is, not to cooperate loyally with the Soviet Union, but to see that the Soviet Union fights Germany desperately and single-handed until she becomes as completely exhausted as her adversary.

In view of the fact that the Soviet Union is actually in the Allied camp and that any aid, however insignificant, is better than no aid, the Soviet leaders may not dare at the present juncture to give free expression to the strong sense of grievance which rankle in their breasts, but the time will surely come sooner or later when their pent-up resentment will break forth in some violent form. Reports carried in foreign telegrams lately to hand suggest that the resentment of the Soviet Union is mounting particularly against Britain. It may well be so. Selfishness and expediency are too main considerations which have always dictated British foreign policy. Britain is in the habit of exploiting any country within her reach for the furtherance of her selfish ends and of casting it away like worn-out sandals without either hesitation or compunction when she thinks that she has used it up and that she cannot hope to get anything more out of it. Since the outbreak of the war in Europe, Britain has made use of many small European countries who, in their unguarded moments, allowed themselves to be inveigled by Britain into casting in their lot with her, in vain reliance on the fine, though empty, promises of aid which she freely gave them. The Soviet Union is, in her turn, now experiencing the same keen disappointment and discontent as these small European countries experienced before her because of Britain's acts of bad faith.

There is no doubt that it was expediency, and nothing more, which prompted Britain to form an alliance with the Soviet Union. She thought that an alliance with the Soviet Union would serve to promote her selfish interests and acted accordingly. An alliance which is based on no firmer ground than selfishness and expediency, however, cannot be expected to survive adverse circumstances long. There is no identity of principle or ideology between Britain and the Soviet Union to bind them closely together. It may rather be said that British ideology is diametrically opposed to that of the Soviet Union. It is a well-known fact that Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, held the Soviet Union and Communism in abhorrence, and most probably he still holds them so. It is on record that in opposing Ramsay MacDonald's proposal in 1921 to resume relations with the Soviet Union, Winston Churchill said: "I do not withdraw what I have written. The Communist tyranny is the lowest history has ever known. It tortured and murdered hundreds of thousands of human lives. It has made the Russian people poor and has annihilated its leading class. We cannot come to terms with this Communism." Nor can Anthony Eden and many other members of the Churchill Cabinet be, in their heart of hearts, favorably disposed toward the Soviet ideology and policy, no matter what they may be saying at present to humor the Soviet Union. The truth is that notwithstanding the fact that the Soviet Union is Britain's ally, the British Government is very eager to keep its people from contact with the ideas with which the Soviet Union is closely bound up. The British authorities are chary of cultivating a really close relationship with the Soviet Union lest it should stimulate in home politics the rise of the elements of Communistic leanings which they are doing their best to keep down.

It will thus be seen that Britain and the Soviet Union make the most ill-consorted allies ever known to the history of the world. In spite of a very long term which is set for the Anglo-Soviet Alliance, every British statesman will surely do his best to get rid of it as speedily as possible once it has served Britain's selfish end for which it was concluded. In pursuance of the object for which she entered into an alliance with the Soviet Union, Britain has made use of the latter to the top of her bent, as a matter of fact. While giving every verbal encouragement to the Soviet Union in her death struggle with Germany, Britain has extended material aid to that country only niggardly. No less a person than Josef Stalin openly professed the other day the meagreness of the aid which his country has hitherto got from Britain and America.

As regards the much-talked-of second front controversy, it has already done much to cause bad blood between the Soviet Union and Britain and America and it will, no doubt, go on widening the gulf between them. Josef Stalin had the mortification of seeing his earnest request to the Governments of Britain and America to a second line fall on deaf ears. All that Britain and America have done was to invent one excuse or another by way of justifying their breach of promise. They may point to the Dieppe episode as one proof of their sincerity in regard to their promise to create a second front in Europe, but this can hardly convince the Soviet Union. The second front which the Soviet Union visualizes is one planned on a much larger scale and launched with much better chances of success, not one, like the Dieppe fiasco, which collapses at the first whiff of German counter-attack. It may be that the Allies, in their dilapidated state, are not really in a position to form a second front, but even if they could they would not form one unless they are sure that they can profit by it themselves. Of the idea of making any sacrifice of interest for the sake of their ally—the Soviet Union—they have none. We wonder how much longer the Soviet Union is going to keep company with these faithless allies.

A Year Ago Today

Nov. 9, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

The three-day fourth plenary session of the Chinese Kuomintang started today at Nanking. The meeting will be attended by President Wang Ching-wei and 116 executive members. At the meetings, concrete measures for the reconstruction of China in the spirit of the Sino-Japanese treaty will be the main topic of discussion.

* * *

Exasperated by the series of heavy levies and misrules for five consecutive years, an atmosphere is being speedily generated among the Chinese populace near Changchow, important town northwest of Amoy, Fukien Province, to start anti-Chiang Kai-shek and anti-war movements, it was revealed from Canton.

* * *

Finland will reject the United States' plea to halt fighting, according to a Finnish radio report intercepted in London today.

* * *

Indignation was expressed by the public on what is generally considered an outrageous sudden closure of the Japanese shops in Panama. The action is regarded as all the more malicious since it was taken as a result of a threat from a third Power and since such an order is enforced in a country now friendly with Japan.

* * *

Calling on Kumataro Honda, Japanese Ambassador to China, President Wang Ching-wei of the Nanking Government had an exchange of views with the former upon various matters. President Wang expressed a profound sense of sympathy with the Ambassador who is now slightly ill.

* * *

German and Rumanian troops in Crimea have continued their pursuit of defeated Soviet troops along the southern coast of the Kerch Peninsula and have captured Yalta, strategic Black Sea port in the southern Crimean Peninsula.

FASCISTS DETERMINED TO GET CONTROL OF MEDITERRANEAN

Military Operations on North Africa Front Imperil Safety of British Fleet in Alexandria, Haifa

By TATEO MOGAMI
(From the Keikoku)

Part II

The result at Tobruk completely reversed the tide in favor of the Axis. Whereas the weakening of the British Mediterranean fleet increased the sad plight of the Allied land forces in North Africa, the Axis troops, on the other hand, were being encouraged and strengthened with the arrival of re-enforcements at Tobruk and Tripoli from the Dodecanese Islands and Sicily respectively. The British Mediterranean fleet weakened because it was severed into two, after the reduction of Tobruk, one unit being centered at Gibraltar and the others at Alexandria and Haifa.

The conclusion of the Tobruk offensive did not mean the curbing of the Axis drive. Instead, the Axis General Staff immediately brought forward their pre-planned strategy for their Egyptian campaign. British defenses were unable to halt the Axis penetration into Egypt and before long Axis armored cars were running through the streets of Sollum, Sidi Barru, and Omar. On June 25, the Axis vanguard units stopped at a point just 32 kilometers from Marsa Matruh. Allied ground and air reinforcements were rushed to Marsa Matruh from Alexandria in a desperate effort to check the crisis, but all in vain. It crumbled on the 29th. Even before the defenders could catch any breath from their back-peddling, Fuka, an important British outpost 200 kilometers west of Alexandria, was entered by their opponents. On the following day, June 30, a 55-kilometer advance was chalked up by the Axis mobile column to point a dagger at the heart of Alexandria from El Daba.

Back in London, the repeated British setbacks in North Africa were causes for melancholy and dissatisfaction. Alexandria faced a crisis and so did the cabinet of Prime Minister Winston Churchill. The British Prime Minister rushed home from Washington where he had been conferring with the Chief Executive of the United States. He postponed his scheduled report to Parliament on July 2, a member of the conservative party in the House of Commons called for a vote of non-confidence against the Prime Minister. A heated debate was exchanged which was highlighted by Churchill's address in which he placed the blame for the failure of the North African campaign on the shoulders of Lieutenant-General Ritchie, Commander of the British army in North Africa. Although the non-confidence vote was defeated by a vote of 75 to 25, it bared the friction existing between the Home Government and the Middle East Command.

Commander Replaced

In the shake-up that followed, Lieutenant-General Ritchie was replaced by General Sir Claude Auchinleck. But the advance of the Axis forces was not interrupted and on July 1, these forces passed El Alamein, 120 kilometers west of the great Egyptian naval base of Alexandria, to reach El O'Meyid. The other Axis mechanized contingent advancing from further inland ousted the British from Siwa, 300 kilometers from Sidi Barrani, to menace Alexandria from the rear.

The imminent danger to which Alexandria was now exposed caused much stir among the populace of the naval base and in Cairo as well. Air raids on Alexandria and the Suez Canal increased and the evacuation of civilians to Syria and Palestine got under way. For a moment, the situation looked so critical for the British that they were ready to venture on a scorched-earth policy by breaking the dikes which holds back the water of the Nile, as a last resort to check the German and Italian war machines.

British warships in the harbor of Alexandria braved the gauntlet of the Axis aircraft and made a dash for the more safer harbor at Haifa in Palestine. Just prior to the escape of the British warships, the center of attention was focused on the question of the French fleet anchored in Alexandria. The problem was whether the fleet, consisting of 1 capital ship, 6 cruisers and several destroyers, would be allowed to be scrapped by the French seamen themselves or if it would be confiscated to prevent it from falling into Axis hands. Fortunately, no drastic measures were taken toward the disposal of the French fleet.

Reinforcements Sent

To regroup their line of defense, the British Middle East Command dispatched the British 6th and the 7th Armies from Haifa and Beirut, respectively, to the shattered El Alamein front. A division of Jewish soldiers from Palestine was also rushed into Egypt. And on July 29, the first contingent of American troops, including airmen, arrived in Egypt to help bolster the wavering British North African defenses.

The defeat of the British forces on the Egyptian frontier helped to stimulate the anti-British sentiments within the inner circles of the Egyptian Government as well as among the native Egyptian population. With the decisive Egyptian campaign before them, the German and Italian Governments addressed a joint communique to the people of Egypt. The text of the communique said, in part, as follows:

"Both the German and Italian Governments hereby solemnly pledge to respect the rights and independence of the Egyptian Government. Our Armies entered Egypt, not because Egypt is our enemy, but to drive out the British troops and thereby help the liberation of the countries in the Middle East under British oppression. The Governments of Germany and Italy desire to follow the policy of Egypt for the Egyptians."

The joint communique had a widespread effect in Egypt and elsewhere in the Middle East, much to the British detriment.

Meanwhile, since July 6, the British rushed to build new barricades along the desert plain, southeast of El Alamein. The Axis paused from its advance and a lull prevailed once more.

Military experts were of the opinion that this new lull was, firstly, to permit Axis rear supply columns to catch up with the mechanized units which had advanced beyond expectation; secondly, to make the necessary readjustments to switch from the desert to marshland warfare; thirdly, to stabilize the rear line of communication; fourthly, to regroup the formation for the next big offensive, and lastly, to await British unrest which will follow with the political changes of the Egyptian Government.

New Lines Strengthened

As if to confirm the above reasons for the lull, both the Axis and Allied forces strengthened their respective lines southeast of El Alamein. Field battery positions that were erected exchanged frequent artillery fire but no new developments were seen.

A counter-offensive by the British was started on July 22, all along their 48 kilometer line, but they were repulsed after a bitter fight. After that, inclement weather prevented much land action, except for reconnaissance and sporadic exchange of artillery fire by both sides.

With the final drive of the Axis offensive in North Africa before him, the Duce personally flew to Libya to inspect the forces in the early part of July. His inspection tour lasted 3 weeks and it helped to infuse new inspiration among his fighting forces.

Since time and re-enforcements were the two requisites for the defense of Egypt, a large convoy, heavily escorted, was dispatched to Egypt. On August 11, this convoy was sighted in the west Mediterranean by an Italian submarine. The discovery was immediately notified and the result that followed was a terrific engagement between the Allied convoy warships and the Axis sea and air units. The battle continued for 5 successive days. The outcome of this air-sea battle was a decisive victory for the latter forces. The British aircraft carrier H.M.S. Eagle was sunk while 2 other Allied carriers, H.M.S. Illustrious and U.S.S. Wasp, were heavily damaged. It is definitely known that the heavy cruiser H.M.S. Manchester was also sent to the bottom together with 4 other light cruisers, 2 destroyers and 21 merchantmen. Damages were inflicted on 2 capital ships and 8 other warships, including destroyers and torpedo boats. Moreover, 42 planes were shot down in aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire. Having failed to fulfil their important mission, the shattered remnants of the Allied merchantmen and warships zig-zagged back to either Gibraltar or Malta.

Gayda's Views

With the complete withdrawal of British influence from Egypt close at hand and the control of the Mediterranean Sea slowly but surely being realized Virginio Gayda, influential editor of the Giornale D'Italia, boldly declared in his editorial of August 25, the aims and demands of Italy in the present conflict for the construction of a New World Order. His editorial was of special interest because it publicly referred to some of the French territories in the subject of which had, up to then, been kept tactfully out of the press. Mr. Gayda's main emphasis was on three points. They were as follows:

(1) To assure the freedom of the Mediterranean, all fortifications from the Gibraltar to Malta must be controlled by Italy; and the British as well as the other countries' influences from the Mediterranean Sea must be cleared. Therefore, in order to safeguard the sovereignty of the Italian territory it is necessary to control Corsica, Dalmatia and Malta, including those other areas which in the past have been under protectorate rule.

(2) The restoration of Ethiopia. But political unity among the nations bordering along the coast of the Red Sea must be prerequisite for the existence of that Government.

(3) In order to link the Mediterranean Sea with other oceans, political and economic controls must be held by Italy over French Equatorial Africa and the British territory of Nigeria; and of course, the same applies to the territories of Tunisia and Algeria.

It is only with the seizure of the freedom of the Mediterranean Sea that Italy can hope to be released from the position of a "prisoner in the Mediterranean," and convert it into what Italy has been aspiring for these many years, namely, the Mare Nostrum. To achieve the glory of controlling the Mediterranean once enjoyed by the ancient Roman Empire, Premier Mussolini and the Fascist Party of Italy staked everything in this gigantic struggle. When the Albanian and the Grecian campaigns were successfully concluded, the control of the Adriatic Sea was realized. But the Adriatic was merely an Italian lake, when compared with the Mediterranean which was the very life-line for Italy.

Italy's Life-Line

Mussolini once remarked: "The Mediterranean Sea is, to foreign countries, merely one of the short-cuts to their various colonies and territories but to us Italians the Mediterranean Sea is our very life-line."

A number of reasons can be given why the Mediterranean is the life-line for Italy. For instance, the towering Alpine range on her northern border limits Italy's commercial intercourse with the central European countries. She must, therefore, rely on the Mediterranean to carry on important overseas trades. Eighty-six per cent of both the annual exports and imports of Italy during peacetime, was carried on through the Mediterranean Sea. The importance to Italy of the Mediterranean can be seen from the very fact that 70 per cent of the commerce passed through the Gibraltar, 17 per cent through the Suez Canal and 13 per cent through the Dardanelles. Furthermore, Italy's possession of colonies in Africa makes it all the more necessary for her to control the Mediterranean.

Action was renewed on the North African sands late in August. General Sir Claude Auchinleck was replaced by General Alexander, the former British Commander-in-Chief in Burma. Alexander was to be assisted by another new appointee, an officer of Dunkirk fame, Lieutenant-General D. L. Montgomery who was named Commander of the British 8th Army. But one of the problems of the British Command in the defense of Egypt is said to be the whimsical attitude of the cosmopolitan Allied defenders who include, other than the British soldiers, Australians, New Zealanders, Indians, Jews, Greeks, Poles, Frenchmen, and Americans.

The German Panzer Commander, Marshal Erwin Rommel, closely collaborated with the Italian Commander, General Ettore Bastico, in all phases of the decisive campaign. Marshal Rommel who is 51 years old is one of the youngest German army officers with a rank of a marshal. He is said to be the foremost strategist in tank warfare, and it was Rommel who broke through the supposedly impregnable Maginot Line.

General Bastico is noted for his successful operations in Ethiopia and Spain where he proved his military talent.

On September 14, a commando to retake the harbor of Tobruk, supported by British warships and parachutists, failed to materialize. This latest attempt on the part of the British cost them the loss of two warships and a number of trained parachutists.

As it has been previously stated, to lose control over Egypt is for the British the same as losing one of their arteries of life. Short-cut connections between the British Isles with India and Australia via the Suez Canal would be things of the past. The Mohammedan movements throughout the world against British control would also be ignited. The day of judgment, marking the disintegration of the British Empire and the establishment of the New World Order is drawing close. Herein lies the magnitude of the North African campaign.

(The End)

In the Periodicals

Shashin Shuho; a pictorial weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 245 dated November 4, (in Japanese). "Upon Seeing Wartime Life of Germany" is the title of the feature article in the current weekly, which carries, as usual, wealth of pictures, depicting the principal news items at the home front.

The Shukan Asahi, Vol. 42; No. 20 dated November 15, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Feature articles: Meaning and Effect of Sea Battle of South Pacific. The Solomon Islands, Highlights of a Round-Table Conference on the Hygiene in Tropical Areas, Charcoal Makers, and Impression of Burma.

THE MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

Ota Dokan

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times Advertiser Staff

Part V

Before recounting the catastrophe which had befallen the house of Ogigayatsu Uyesugi, we may briefly review Dokan's most memorable visit in Kyoto in 1464. It occurs like a parenthesis in the continuous narrative of bloody warfare—a little scene of peace and tranquillity which gives an insight into the domestic life of Kyoto, far removed from the noise of battle cry and the clashing of swords.

In 1457 Dokan built the Yedo Castle, and in the following year, when he was 26, took the tonsure, adopting the name of Dokan, and it was in 1464, in his 32nd year, that he snatched a little time from his arduous career as warrior leader and administrator to pay his first respects to the Shogun in Kyoto. Yoshimasa, the ruling Shogun, gratified at his visit, entertained him at a royal supper as became an honored guest from the far Kanto. But his first reception of Dokan was characteristic. He had set his favorite monkey free in the court. The animal often played practical jokes on strangers and the Shogun took malicious pleasure in seeing the annoyances it caused to the less wary visitors, and also appraised the characters of those he was dealing with by the way they reacted to the monkey tricks.

Awe-Struck With Dignity

As Dokan entered the Shogunal court next day, the monkey, instead of springing upon him, as anticipated, cringed and crawled at his feet, evincing an awe-struck reverence for the great man, and throughout the audience left him entirely unmolested. The Shogun, it is said, was favorably impressed with Dokan's amazing personal dignity to which he attributed the monkey's good behavior toward him. The riddle is explained however, by the fact that Dokan, forewarned of what was coming, had on the previous day caused the monkey to be brought to his lodging by a bribed agent and given it such effective lessons in good manners as it was not likely soon to forget: he had rehearsed the possible scene of tomorrow, he passing in ceremonial robe and giving the monkey, tied to a pillar, thorough beating till it fairly "promised" to behave right. This was a far wiser and a more statesman like course than that of Akamatsu Mitsusuke who had met a similar monkey ordeal at the hands of the Shogun Yoshinori, first killed the animal and then the Shogun in 1441 while he was also soon afterward murdered himself.

Hearing of Dokan's sojourn in the capital, the reigning Emperor, Gohanazono Tenno, was graciously pleased to grant him an audience, and His Imperial Majesty, being already informed of Dokan's taste for poetry, did him the great honor of asking for a description of Musashino where he had his castle residence. Dokan in response composed several poems, of which one pertaining to the Yedo Castle has already been quoted. Regarding Musashino itself, the extensive area which had become a byword in the old Japanese poetry, Dokan sang as follows.

"Tsuyu okanu kata mo arikeri
yudachi no
"Sora yori hiroki Musashino no
hara"

"There are spots in Musashino,
"Un-bedewed with drops of
heaven, are dry;
"So wide is the plain, even as
the sky,
"From whence fall the showers
of summer day."

His Imperial Majesty, impressed with Dokan's gallant performances, did him the extraordinary honor of congratulating him in verse as follows.

"Musashino wa kaya hara no no
to kikishikado
"Kakaru kotoba no hana mo
aru kana"

"Methought Musashino was a
wild moor,
"Full of high reeds and nothing
more;
"Now we rejoice to see it bear
"Blooms of words so wondrous
fair."

Dokan went home overwhelmed with the Imperial favor, determined no doubt to redouble his endeavors in the cause of Kanto pacification—the difficult task indeed which had been continued for over a century before him in vain and which was yet to be prolonged for another century after him. Indeed Dokan's visit in Kyoto seems to be only a little interlude of short and transient peace, being inserted, as it was, between the two major wars in the east and in the west—the Kanto imbroglio dating from 1454 or ten years before, and the ruinous war of Ojin which was to break out in Kyoto in 1467 or three years later.

Dokan's predilection for poetry was not due to sheer dilettantism. He had found in it not only beauty and grace of human life but a keen practical utility. To be versed in the "Way of Shikishima" was to quicken the sense of right and wrong, to foster the power of imagination which enables one to see oneself as others see one—a faculty of prime importance to a warrior prince who would lead his army to a victorious issue. Many illustrations were furnished of this truth by Dokan's personal testimony and experience. It is related that when Dokan, following his Lord, Uyesugi Sadamasa, in one of his campaigns, came to the sea shore flanked with a precipitous mountain, it was deemed advisable to take a short cut across the beach instead of going over the thickly-wooded mountain, though there was the risk of men being drowned if it was at a time of high tide. Then Dokan assured his master that the tide was ebbing, and when being asked how he knew it, considering that he had not gone far to the beach to investigate the matter he answered that he knew it from the voice of sea gulls crying, for he remembered the old poem:

"To-oku nari chikaku narumi
no hama chidori
"Naku ne ni shiho no michi-hi
o so shiru"

"Far and faint or near and
thrill
"So grows the voice of sea gulls
crying,
"As the tide recedes or floods
the shore
"Where we stand and list with
care."

On another occasion during a battle in Kanto, Sadamasa's troops had to cross the broad Tonegawa at night, and most of them being strangers in this part of Kanto, were perplexed as to how safely they might go across in darkness, when Dokan quoting an old song, taught them to wade along such places as made the loudest noise in the current. The poem in question was as follows:

"Sokohi naki fuchi yawa sawagu
yamakawa no
"Asaki se ni koso adanami wa
tate"

"Deepest waters stillest flow
"But the shallow streamlet gliding
"Betwixt mountain glens will
blow
"Noisy bubbles as they go."

Once upon a time seven miscreants, proved guilty, had to be destroyed, but they were stout-hearted villains, and knowing as they did that they were doomed to death anyway, they entrenched themselves in a strong house, and defied the authorities, threatening to kill whoever dared to approach them. Hundreds of officers surrounded the house, but all were afraid to take the lead in attacking, for they knew them to be desperate killers determined to fight till death. In this predicament Dokan advised them to have recourse to a stratagem. When about to attack the house, the officers were to tell another in a voice sufficiently loud to be heard by the seven men to this effect: though they must arrest the criminals at every hazard they must proceed cautiously so as to take them alive, for one of the seven was to be saved while the others were condemned. Following Dokan's suggestion, they did not find the difficulty they had expected in destroying the seven men, and when they expressed their wonder at their master's great wisdom, Dokan said: "That was not my wisdom: I found it in one of the old poems, and it is this:

"Yono nakani hitori todomaru
mono naraba
"Moshi ware kawa to mi-oya
tanoman"

"If we are told all mankind
"Save only one must die,
"That one in the left behind,
"Each will think, must be I."

Ota Dokan, we all know, has left many verses of his own composing, of which one of the most famous is probably the following—a kind of elegy or sympathetic reflection upon the untimely end of Hosokawa Kazumoto:

"Isogazuba nurezaramashi o tabibito no
"Ato yori haruru noji no
murasame"

"If he has not hasted so, poor
pilgrim,
"He would not have been so
woefully wet,
"See how the sky doth clear
after him
"And brighten the field he has
so lately sped!"

Of the death of another famous warrior he sang:

"Kakaru toki sakoso inochi no
oshi karame
"Kane te naki mi to omoi
shirazuba"

Of the death of another famous warrior he sang:

"I should have loathed to die
like a man,
"Had I cherished my life always
"As if it had been my own."

Some historians are of the opinion that this was probably his own swan song he sang in the flush of his last moment which he saw in the thrust of a traitor's spear under his one dismal evening in 1486. (I have attempted to embody in my translation of the tanka above quoted something of the verbal rhythm, and flavor inherent in the originals, but the author himself will readily see, it is far from satisfactory.)

(To Be Concluded)